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Our Ottawa Letter

Budget analyzed and amendments offered—Position of farmer groups—
Grain grading and the Seed Grain Act receiving attention

By TOM WAYLING

OTTAWA, Ont., March 6.—Out of the welter of argument on the budget of 1928 two main criticisms arise on which all sections of progressive thought are united: The fallacy of reducing the income tax while the war debt soars up into the billions, and the actuality of the tariff reductions.

The housekeeping allowance needed for Canada this year is estimated at \$364,665,000. Of this, however, 45.11 per cent. or \$164,501,000 is needed for expenditure directly attributable to the great war. The estimated revenues for the year under the budget proposals and existing means of raising revenue, total \$412,580,000. The income tax provides 13.40 per cent. of this revenue and the excise taxes (sales, stamps, etc.) a further 21.33 per cent. The customs duties must produce 37.23 per cent.

If the government reduced the income tax, the sales tax and other direct taxes, it must increase the indirect taxes to make up the deficit, says the Progressives. Being opposed to indirect taxation they thereupon oppose the reduction of the income tax. They have a suspicion that while there is an apparent decrease in the customs levies, there is an actual increase in some respects brought about by re-adjustments. Thus they look askance at the tariff reductions.

Budget Amendments

The Progressives included these ideas in their amendment, which objected to the reduction in the income tax, asked for the abolition of the sales tax on the necessities of life and advocated further tariff reductions. This amendment followed a generalized amendment put in by the Conservative opposition.

The Liberal-Progressives, generally speaking, approved of the Progressive amendment and the ideas contained therein, but felt that the government was moving in the right direction and that while the tariff reduction was not great, it was not wise to make drastic changes, in fairness to both manufacturer and consumer.

As a matter of fact the government is said to have in mind the abolition of the personal tax on incomes and the retention of the business profits tax. This is in line with the request of the provinces at the Dominion-provincial conference that the Dominion government abandon direct taxation, leaving the field to them. Comparing the budget this year and last there is indication that the government is actually raising a smaller percentage of revenue from indirect taxation than last year. The percentages of the total are as follows:

	1927	1928
From income tax	11.93	13.40
From excise taxes	26.45	21.33
From customs	35.99	37.23
From excise	12.08	13.82

Increase in Excise Duties Expected

It will be noted that the Dominion expects an increase in excise duties. This may well be imagined when the trade returns for last year show a terrific increase in the importation of intoxicating liquors. Canada imported over \$27,000,000 worth of whisky in the calendar year, an increase of about nine million dollars worth over the previous year. And that increase being in the calendar year comes, within the present fiscal year. There is a nine-dollar excise on liquor, so possibly the increased consumption of liquor under government control may be responsible for the lighter burden via the tariff. The whisky import was the greatest single item in the trade returns by many millions. The country brought in more liquor than textiles.

The vote on the budget will not likely come until next week. The forty-minute rule worked wonders at first but, like the old timer who whacked up his bulls when he saw the speed limit sign of "12 miles per hour," the back benchers

in the House have become obsessed with the idea that the forty-minute rule means they have to get in the debate and use forty minutes of it. The result has been a long drawn out debate which has included everybody from Sir Henry Thornton to the McConachie child and everything from Nova Scotia steel to West Essex tobacco.

The Vote on the Budget

The vote is likely to result with a majority of about 20 for the government on the final vote. The Progressives alone will vote for their amendment, this meaning about 33 votes. The Progressives will join the Conservatives in voting for their amendment and the government majority will be somewhere about 20, the same vote following on the main motion. On the final vote all parties will vote solid, save the Progressives of the left two or three of whom may vote with the government for the budget. Labor will follow the Progressives throughout and the two Independents, Bourassa and Neill, will follow the government, as will the Liberal-Progressives.

It is possible that some changes may be made in the budget in committee. Hon. W. S. Fielding used to follow this practice but Hon. J. A. Robb has used the privilege sparingly. Since his budget came down Mr. Robb has been besieged with delegations crying blue ruin, but he has turned a deaf ear to their pleas. The only change probable will be to exempt the cotton imports from the 50 per cent. British origin clause. Most of the raw cotton used both by British and Canadian textile mills comes from the United States, and to put a 50 per cent. condition on the cheaper textiles would have the effect of doubling the tariff on imports from Great Britain, wiping out entirely the British preference on cottons.

The Liberal-Progressive Position

J. A. Glen, Marquette, spoke for the Liberal-Progressives on the budget, explaining their stand. "With regard to the income tax reduction, let me say frankly," he said, "I view it with disfavor. The income tax was imposed for the payment of war debts. Until that debt has been paid, the elimination of this field of taxation should not be sanctioned." Mr. Glen pointed out that the cut in the sales tax meant nearly 13 millions less revenue from this source, and that the burden would fall on the customs duties, and he was opposed to that re-adjustment. He pointed out that there were already 300 exemptions from the sales tax, mostly on the necessities of life, and it might well have remained.

As for the tariff, Mr. Glen thought there should be more reductions. He criticised D. M. Kennedy, U.F.A. member, for suggesting a deal with the protectionists and declared himself unalterably opposed to any such deal. He declared the West would never countenance any such deal. "The greatest condemnation of the speech (of Mr. Kennedy) was the tremendous applause it received from the Conservative benches," said Mr. Glen. He thought such a scheme would, however, be supported by Messrs. Campbell, Lucas and Carmichael, who would put no obstacles in the way of such an unholy alliance. He tagged on to the proposal the famous Limerick of the Lady of Riga and her ride on the Tiger.

The Seed Grain Act

The House has half a dozen committees at work, including the agricultural committee which is discussing amendments to the Seed Grain Act. There is a suggestion afoot that a farmer importing seed grain for his own use should not be allowed to import more than five dollars worth without it coming under the grading regulations. Hitherto a farmer could import whatever he liked for his own seeding, but

Turn to Page 48

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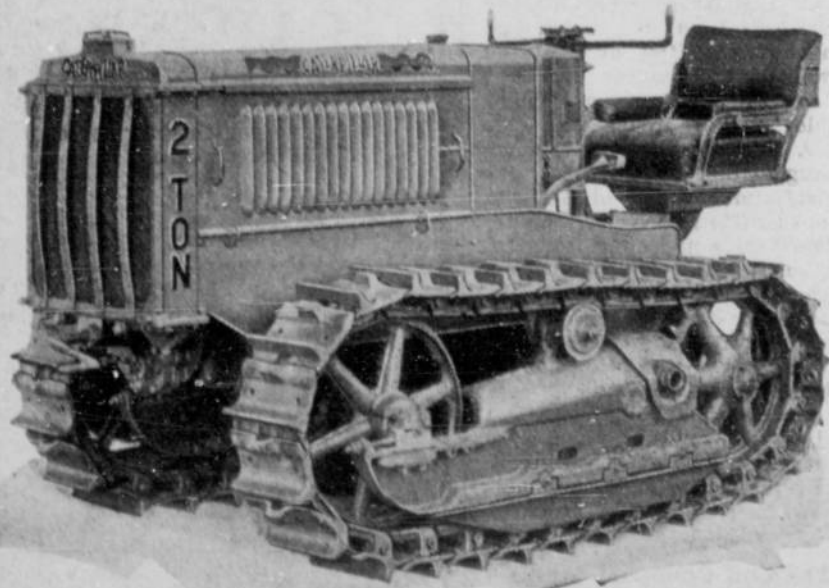
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Conquest of the South-west

Irrigation, dry-farming and the use of power machinery will overcome limited rainfall

By R. D. COLQUETTE

IRRIGATION and dry-farming are rapidly conquering drought," said Wiltsoe, of Utah, outstanding authority on farming with limited rainfall, in one of his books.

That was in 1914. Now another factor should be added, mechanized farming, the application of machine production to agriculture. The tractor, wider cultivating machinery, the combine and header and the farm truck are lowering production costs and making farming possible where the average rainfall is too scanty, and average yields too low, for security under old methods.

Says U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, in his 1927 report: "The effects of the wider use of power machinery are to be seen in the movement of corn production westward and northward since the war. . . . Lower costs of production, made possible by power machinery, tend steadily to push the arid margin of crop production further west, a movement that is forwarded by the development of short-season and of drought-resistant varieties of corn.

"These influences are still more striking in the case of wheat. Census figures show that between 1919 and 1924, wheat acreage was extended considerably into the semi-arid region of the Great Plains. Moreover, in all the states in this region, except New Mexico, the acreage of wheat since 1924 has continued to increase, while at the same time the number of farms has diminished. This is evidently due in part to the influence of power machinery. . . . Probably the types of agriculture suited to power cultivation will be more and more concentrated in the relatively level areas where large farms are practicable, while the older farming regions may tend to concentrate increasingly on diversified farming."

North of the Line

That is what is happening on the dry, level sections of the Great Plains to the south. But the lay of the land and

the climate of the Great Plains never heard of the international boundary line. The chinook winds sneer at it. Economic tendencies in agriculture laugh at it.

Last month the Lethbridge Board of Trade made its report. "In 1926," it said, "there were 35 reaper thresher combines working in the harvest fields of Southern Alberta. In 1927 this number increased to 150 and despite the very wet harvest period, these machines gave indications that they would fit into the wheat grower's practice and save from eight to 15 cents per bushel in harvesting costs. . . . In addition to the combine, tractors and larger farm machinery generally are coming into use, so that the returns per hour of man labor translated into wheat in the bin, is showing a material increase."

The Canadian Dry Belt

Irrigation, dry-farming and power machinery are conquering drought. They are the primary factors in the agricultural development of that section of the Great Plains where rainfall is the limiting factor in production. In Canada, this section includes a tongue of territory with its base on the international boundary in south-western Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, and stretching north and somewhat eastward. The driest part is roughly where the inter-provincial and international boundaries join. It shades off around the edges into territory where the rainfall is normal for wheat production. The nature of the soil, the variations in rainfall from season to season and the efficiency of the farmer himself has much to do with success in particular

parts of this section, but on the whole, the rainfall is less than the optimum amount even for wheat, which is the king of dry land crops.

The Hectic Homesteading Days

Into this great section, in the hectic homesteading days, poured thousands of settlers. They got some fair crops. Then came 1914, when Jupiter Pluvius loafed on the job and crops were a failure. Followed 1915, the best season that the west has ever experienced, and an enormous crop was harvested. In 1916 with the carry-over moisture and a fair seasonal rainfall, another fair crop rewarded the husbandman's toil. Then followed ten withering years. In this long drawn out period, many in the heart of the dry-belt lost hope. From south-eastern Alberta it is estimated that 50 to 60 per cent, of the farm population of 1917 moved out. The figures are not mine; they are from the report of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, referred to above. Boards of trade are not likely to exaggerate such figures as these.

Then came 1927 when precipitation lines were again smashed to smithereens. Last May ten inches of rain fell over most of this territory. Those who had stuck it out kept the seeders going as long as they thought advisable and then took a gambler's chance and sowed wheat for another week or ten days. In spite of this, the total acreage planted last spring was only about 40 per cent. of the peak acreage of 1917 and 1918. But, says the report again, the south-east harvested between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels of grain and a large proportion of the farmers who remained

are now in fairly good financial condition.

Then there are the irrigation projects. It is no secret that irrigation farming has not developed as rapidly as was confidently hoped for in the earlier years. Why has it not? What factors were overlooked by those who expected that the irrigable sections would fill up and blossom like the rose in a few years?

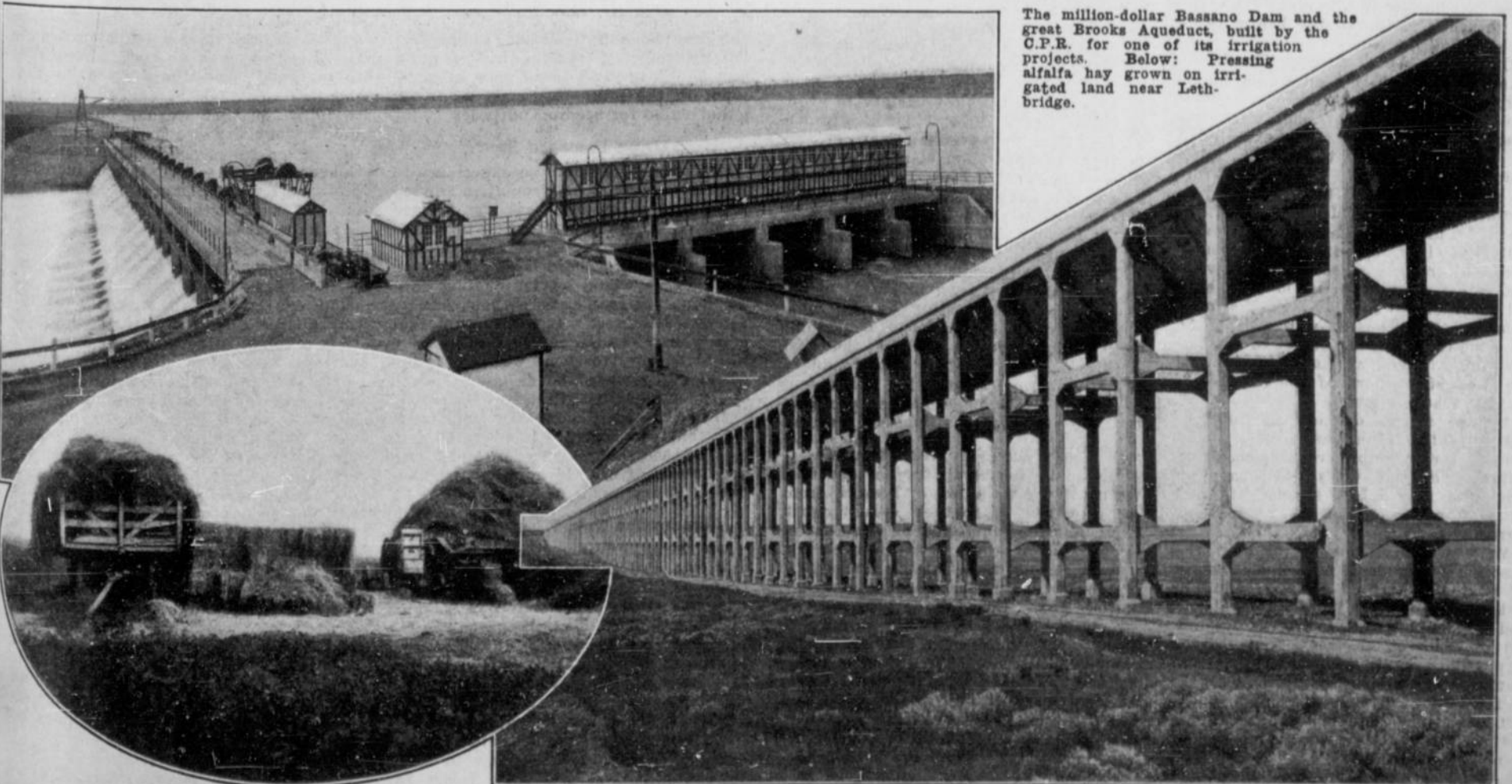
The fact is that the introduction of irrigation means a complete revolution in the farming practices of a district. Irrigation is only introduced after dry land farming has been tried. Wheat growing under dry land conditions is the most extensive type of farming. The profitable use of land under irrigation is about the most intensive type of general farming followed by the white race.

When land is put under the ditch it means cutting down the size of farms from a section or two, to from 80 to at most 160 acres. It means growing alfalfa, milking cows, producing sugar beets or growing canning crops. It requires a new kind of farmer psychology; not the expansive kind which glories in mile-long furrows and sections of waving wheat, and the lure of the game in which long chances are taken for big stakes, but the kind that prefers the steady, long pull with the greatest measure of security. It requires closer settlement and a new form of social relationship in which the credit of the farmers is massed for putting through million-dollar or five-million-dollar enterprises, with a new form of social organization exercising policing powers in the distribution of water. And it means that men have to learn a new art, the art of handling irrigation water. It means a complete revolution in farming practice and in social relationships.

The Irrigation Projects

That is why it has been rather slow in getting under way. But it is coming along. On the Lethbridge Northern

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The million-dollar Bassano Dam and the great Brooks Aqueduct, built by the C.P.R. for one of its irrigation projects. Below: Pressing alfalfa hay grown on irrigated land near Lethbridge.

Lessons of the Season 1927

Seager Wheeler devotes time to all important question of combatting rust---Has some promising selections

HERE are no two seasons just alike and 1927 will be remembered as one of the most disappointing to the grain growers of Western Canada. Early in the growing season the prospects were excellent, with a promise of one of the biggest and best crops. I cannot recall a single season when we had such favorable conditions of abundance of moisture in rainfall all over the three prairie provinces. Yet what promised to be one of the best prospects for a bumper crop of high quality faded into a cool growing season marked by too much rainfall, early fall frost in some localities and heavy rains and snow at the end of the season.

The spring opened late, and seeding operations were later than usual. The weather was comparatively cool with more than a normal amount of rainfall during seeding operations. I can give only the amount of precipitation on my own farm, but no doubt the same applied more or less in general over the prairie provinces. On my own farm a total of 27 inches of rain fell during the growing season alone:

	Inches
Rain fell on 8 days during the month of May	4
Rain fell on 11 days during the month of June	6
Rain fell on 15 days during the month of July	9½
Rain fell on 4 days during the month of August	4½
Rain fell on 5 days during the month of September	3½

Making a total of 27 not including misty rains and light showers and the rain that fell in October.

The amount of rainfall during May, the month of seeding, and in June induced good growth and rooting of the crops near the surface of the ground instead of the roots going down deep as is the case in more normal seasons. This caused the crops to lay over or go down in the heavy rains in July and August. In drier seasons than 1927 the crop roots more deeply and stands up better. Owing to the fact of the crops laying over or going down more or less, rust that came in before the crop was matured spread more rapidly throughout the crop than might have been the case had the crops stood up better.

While no damage was done by the early fall frost in my locality, considerable crop was caught by frost in other parts. Rust also was responsible for considerable loss in yield, quality and grade and on top of this much crop was not threshed owing to the heavy rains and snowfall later on.

Optimistic About Coming Season

An article of this kind would be of no interest to readers simply to enumerate the happening of the past crop season of 1927, as it was the experience of the majority to have gone through, and it is better to forget and look forward to a more favorable season in 1928. I am strongly inclined to predict an early spring and earlier seeding operations and more favorable growing season, as we have a good supply of moisture in the soil which will be beneficial should we have a more normal and drier season in 1928. At the same time it is my object to try and point out whereby we may in the future meet and offset some of the causes for the past season's losses.

It was a combination of adverse factors that was responsible, and while some of these factors we are unable to control, there are ways and means by which we may offset some facts and reduce the losses to an appreciable degree.

While we have no control over the seasons, it has been my experience in the past 40 years of grain growing in Saskatchewan, that it is advisable to seed the wheat crop as early as possible and in order to do this as much land as possible should be made ready the previous season, new breaking or summerfallow or fall plowing.

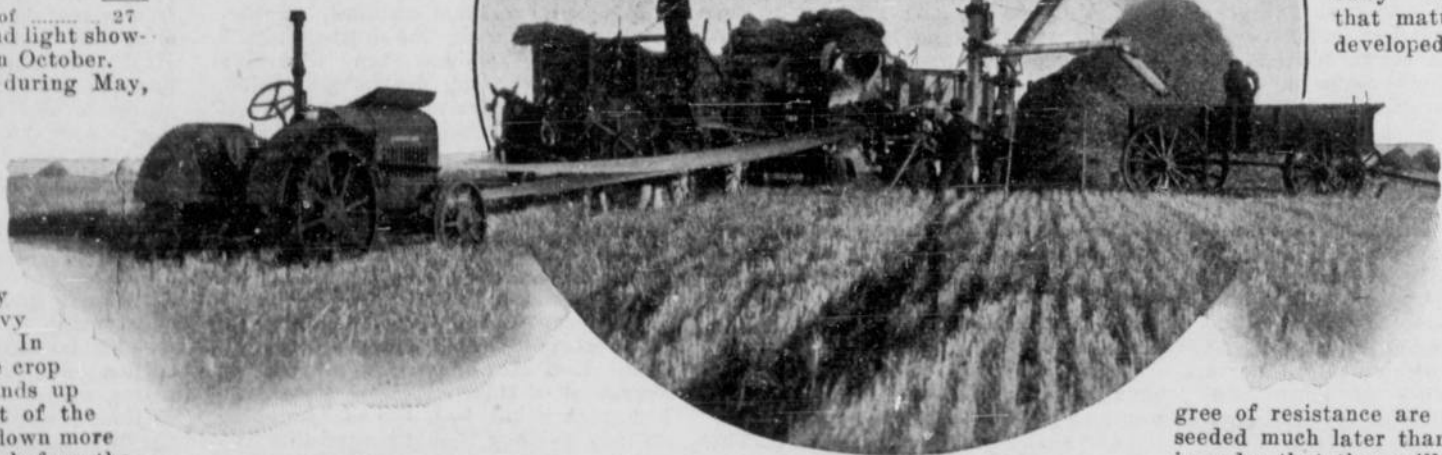
It sometimes happens that in some seasons the fallow is saturated and cannot be harrowed or cultivated previous to seeding until the soil is dried out on the surface. This delays seeding

operations. A disc harrow is about the best implement to use, as when the snow has gone off the land, in a day or two, the surface usually shows cracks in the soil caused by frost and evaporation.

Rather than delay it is best to use the disc, by adjusting the disc to cut no more than one to one-and-a-half inches deep, the disc will then turn over or push aside the top layer soil by a single discing. By the time the field is disced the top portion of the soil moved by the disc will be dry enough to commence seeding operations. The excessive moisture will have evaporated, and the seeder will cut through and put the seed below, putting the seed not more than 1¼ or 1½ inches deep. It should be followed by a surface packer to press the moist soil around the seed. This will induce quick germination and good rooting and encourage growth.

Get the crop seeded as

Threshing on Maple Grove Farm, the home of Seager Wheeler.



quickly as opportunity affords to offset to a minimum degree the chance of damage by early fall frosts and rust, as the nearer to maturity the crop is when frost or rust comes the less damage there will be. Frosts that catch the wheat crop at the milk stage reduce it to a low grade. It was a very noticeable fact in the past season that the later sown fields were damaged considerably, more so than the early sown crops regardless of the variety grown.

Owing to the unusual conditions of the past season, there is much indecision as to which is the best variety to grow in 1928. Every variety that was grown in 1927 was under a handicap and no variety escaped condemnation by a large number of growers. Varieties of wheat that have in past seasons made a good showing came under criticism as to their worth and no variety is excepted, Marquis, Kitchener, Garnet, the Red Bobs selections, Red Fife, were all more or less caught by frost or rust. In my own locality there is considerable Preston wheat grown as it is popular with many growers, and in the past season in this vicinity Preston made a better showing than other wheat, as there was less damage by rust, probably owing to it being a medium early wheat.

Don't Judge By 1927 Results

With all this conflicting evidence in regard to the behavior of these different varieties and as to their actual merit, there is some indecision on the part of growers as to which is the best sort to grow. Actually the blame appears to be placed against this or that variety, rather than the unfavorable season, which was exceptional and it may be many years before we will have the same conditions of 1927. Here is where we may take one lesson to heart. Carry on and continue to grow the same variety that has given satisfaction in the past and not change to some other variety that may not prove satisfactory under normal seasonal conditions. It is more than likely that the season of

1928 may be altogether different to that of 1927.

There is as yet no one variety that is perfect or suitable to every condition of soil, locality or season. One should bear in mind that we do not have many wet seasons and that in general drought conditions are the rule, more or less, or we have too little rather than too much rainfall during the growing season. Rust does not come every season, and early fall frost is getting to be excep-

frost occurred on my own farm in 1927 before harvesting the crop, but it did considerable damage in other localities.

Rust is no respecter of persons and we had rust in this district as elsewhere. In the past seasons, as usual, I had a large number, some 300 or more different kinds of wheat-selections in my nursery plots. I have for the past 30 years or more carried on experiments, in order to find or originate better varieties, particularly varieties more rust-resistant than those generally grown, testing out thousands of selections. The past season was very favorable for rust infection and for the study of the effect of rust on the different kinds. While rust appears more or less every season, it is seldom that one gets an opportunity for observation as in 1927, for invariably the crop is past the stage for injury at the time it appears in this locality.

Practically every selection in my plots was infected more or less, with a few exceptions. These few were not high quality bread wheat. A good number of my originations showed a very appreciable degree of resistance to the extent that rust had no effect on the complete maturity of the grain and only slight traces of rust on the stems at a time when the greater number was badly infected. There were a few early maturing wheats that matured before rust developed to any great degree.

In order to get a thorough test on rust resistance one section of the plots are known as my rust-resistant plot. In this plot all the selections that show any appreciable degree of resistance are sown. They are seeded much later than the other plots in order that they will be at an earlier stage when rust develops. Rust then has a good opportunity to work on each selection and demonstrate its resistance or susceptibility.

Space will not permit me to go into any details of the results, but several of my selections show up very favorably, and I am quite confident that there are several that are very promising. This was quite evident in the comparatively slight traces of rust and in the well developed perfect grains for a season such as 1927. Several of these good selections made a good showing also in 1924 and 1925, as well as 1927. In 1926 we had no rust as it was a very dry season. A number of these good selections will be tested out this coming season in larger increased plots until one or more is found to be entirely satisfactory.

I have always had in mind not so much the necessity for an absolutely rust-resistant variety as that of one that would be sufficiently resistant, that it would go on to full maturity without any appreciable injury to the grain, as it is a complicated affair to build up a variety with every desirable character combined with entire resistance to rust, as it may take many years of ceaseless effort to do so. Early maturing varieties, while they may in some seasons dodge the rust by ripening before rust develops to any great degree, must be discounted owing to the fact that the extremely early wheats do not yield well, and may be as susceptible to rust in late seasons as the later wheat.

The Course of Rust

For the past twenty-five years or more I have kept close tab on the working of rust on the wheat crop in my nursery plot and field crops. In this district rust invariably makes its first appearance at or near August 6. In some seasons it is not serious as it does not spread to any appreciable degree. In bad rust years when it spreads rapidly according to the weather conditions the

tional. I would urge every reader to consider this matter seriously. In my experience as a seed grower for many years, I have noted the fact that many growers come to conclusions too readily without giving due consideration to actual facts.

There is another point I would make and that is in regard to the quality of the seed from the 1927 crop. There are considerable quantities of grain that was frosted and rusted that is quite thin and lean, and there may be some doubt in the minds of many as to its actual value for seeding purposes.

Using Damaged Seed

I have had considerable experience in the early years of settlement in sowing this poor looking seed that was frosted or rusted. I am now referring to wheat. Oats, if frozen, are injured for seed purposes and where there is any doubt on this point I would advise against sowing doubtful seed oats without having a germination test. It is quite different with wheat. In the early years we were forced to sow frozen as well as frosted wheat and always had as good a stand of crop and quality grain, as with plump, unfrosted seed. The same applies to seed that was rusted. It is pretty poor looking seed that won't grow and give a good stand of crop, providing of course that it is dry and sound otherwise.

Germination Test Wise Precaution

On the other hand, grain, no matter how big and plump or lean and thin, that was threshed while too soft or damp and was stored and heated in storage, although it may not be apparent to the eye, may yet be totally unfit for seed purposes. Where there is any doubt on this point a germination test should be made, as one cannot always determine the germination by the appearance of the grains. If the seed is thin and lean and dry I would not hesitate in using same for seed, rather than reject for other seed of doubtful quality. No

The Thousand-Dollar Silence

By PAUL SAND

A PINK-AND-PURPLE roadster shot down the boulevard as if the driver were afraid of the dark and was racing to keep abreast of the coursers of the sun. In the crisp morning air the exhaust roared like a machine gun. The young man driving the car was apparently endeavoring to drown its noise with his own competent voice in song and monologue, and gaping pedestrians caught snatches of his weird vociferation.

Out of nowhere scudded a gray speck that grew into a motorcycle. It followed the pink-and-purple roadster like a shot out of the same barrel; but it closed, hand over hand, on its leader. Its driver was evidently on business rather than pleasure. He carolled not, neither did he sing; but there was a trace of enjoyment in his grim figure. It was not often he had the chance to unleash his mercurial steed for so long a stretch.

They were almost downtown before the colored gazelle saw the sinister greyhound alongside — after it was too late to escape.

"Hello!" muttered the rollicker, taking his foot off the accelerator.

"Who's this? Old Man Trouble again?"

The two machines came to a standstill. The affected nonchalance of the policeman was as obvious as the studied concern of the jam-fingered miscreant.

"Better drive around to the station," suggested the policeman.

"Oh, now! officer," demurred the other, "I know I was just an edge over the limit, but I'm in an awful hurry. I'll give you my name and pay the ten dollars here. If there's any hitch, you can let me know."

"I know your name, Mr. Bentley," replied the officer with impersonal carelessness, "but I'm not sure ten dollars will cover it. The judge may want to read you a passage about reckless driving and disturbing the public peace."

"See here!" protested the offended Bentley. "I wasn't reckless. You've driven enough to know that. I didn't hit a soul; and I could have—easily. And I wasn't making any more actual noise than a street car or a common fishmonger. I've never seen one of them arrested for disturbing the public peace."

"It ain't how much noise," explained the policeman, sweetly, "it's the kind of noise that counts. Quality not quantity."

Bentley resigned himself to the exponent of cold reason.

The judge was expeditious but discouraging.

"You again; eh, Jack?" he bantered. "And on three criminal counts, too. Well, you know what I get paid for. Some day you'll kill somebody. Even if you don't, I think you're drumming up too much trade for the nerve specialists. Let's make it a round two hundred dollars—shall we?"

"Two hundred dollars! Your Honor, I haven't two hundred dollars!"

"But your uncle has. The law seldom has so good a chance to get the man higher up. Your uncle ought to spank you and put you to bed until you quiet down. Maybe he will if he has to separate himself from two hundred cold monetary units. Of course, we have a nice jail—"

"I can't go to jail, Your Honor," stammered Jack. "He'll pay the two hundred rather than that. I'll say that for him."

"All right, Jack. Officer, take the prisoner over to Mr. John P. Gotch's office in the Gotch Building, and don't let go of him—I mean the prisoner of course—until you get the two hundred."

The ordeal of facing his testy uncle was not a pleasant one for Jack, but



"The judge was right! You're a public nuisance. I should let you go to jail!"

less to his taste was running the gauntlet of the office subordinates in company with his unmistakable attendant, who refused to wait in the street. In his present plight, he particularly wished to avoid Mr. Gotch's prim stenographer and private secretary, as she was a great deal more to Jack than JPG—hml. Their intimacy was taken for granted among their friends; but Jack felt it a delicate, frangible thing. One could never quite foretell Helen's attitude. She had been amused at his former entanglements with the police, but—things of that sort lose their savor.

Helen exchanged a "Hello!" for his more formal "Good morning," and ushered him and his companion into the august presence of John P. Gotch. The well-known, plethoric figure swung around and glared from the one to the other. He completely filled a wide swivel-chair and exuded the Gotch personality from a large acreage of pink skin and grey broadcloth. While each of the two younger men waited for the other to begin, the pink of Mr. Gotch's face deepened, his grey-and-white mane bristled, his eyes spit fire like a powder fuse. Then he exploded.

"Now what?" he roared. And when the smoke had lifted a little, Jack explained.

"The judge was right!" confessed the responsible uncle. "You're a public nuisance. Two hundred dollars! I should let you go to jail. You could make all the noise you want there. I've been a young man myself, but I was never a steam calliope. I remember your mother said once she had to buy you a mouth organ to keep you quiet. Every day, if it's not the police, it's one of the neighbors that calls up. I'd give a thousand dollars if you'd keep quiet for twenty-four hours! It would be worth it to me."

Jack suddenly dropped his abject humility.

"I'll take you!"

"You'll what?"

"If you pay the fine, I'll keep quiet for twenty-four hours—for a thousand dollars, cash."

"Oh, you will, will you?" snorted his uncle. "You couldn't do it if you tried!"

"You make the offer and I'll take the chance."

"All right! I made the offer. For twenty-four hours, don't you make a sound. You'll earn any thousand dollars you get out of me! I'll call for a detective to go along with you. If you

so much as say a word or snap your fingers, you don't get a cent. And we'll start right now. So shut up!"

Jack smiled and nodded.

Mr. Gotch paid the representative of the local government \$200 and telephoned to a detective agency for a man with good ears "for a couple of hours' easy work." It promised to be amusing to watch his ambitious nephew fail. As he hung up the receiver, he looked at his watch.

"Nine forty-five," he noted, turning to Jack. "How does it feel?"

Jack smiled but spoke not.

"Not fair, is it?" conceded the older man. "I won't heckle you. You'll explode soon enough."

When the man with the good ears arrived, the bargain was explained.

"I want a strict report, but I want a fair one," added Mr. Gotch. "If he so much as sneezes or slams a door or makes any noise you can hear without a stethoscope, it's all up. If he admits it, let me know right away. If he doesn't, make a note of it and we three will have it out later. That O. K.?"

Jack and the detective nodded.

"Another thing: I'm not hiring you to make his noise for him. I don't want you to talk for him, or open doors, or answer telephone messages, or sing to him when he's bored."

"Depend on me, sir," replied the officer. "I won't sing to him."

"Then that's all," concluded Mr. Gotch, grinning with satisfaction at the way he had twisted his thoughtless bargain to his advantage.

With utmost stealth, Jack tiptoed into Helen's office, where he picked up a pencil and notebook and explained his situation. Helen was incredulous. When she saw the lugubrious observer, she laughed.

Jack borrowed the book and pencil and silently made his way to the door. Already he had a great dislike for Boswell, as he mentally called his attendant; when the detective shook his head at Jack's gestured request to open the door for him, dislike blackened into unreasonable hatred.

More carefully than a burglar, Jack made his way to the street where he breathed more easily, for the rattle of the traffic ironed out the phonic wrinkles of his being. He went immediately to a shoe store, and by putting his desires in writing with a soft pencil, he persuaded the clerk to fit him with tennis shoes and charge the cost. His unconventional footgear attracted attention, which did not matter

to him so long as he could walk comfortably.

The best plan, he thought, would be to go home, go to bed, and stay there. With this in mind he visited a lunch room where, to the perplexity of waiters and customers, he wrote out his order for three cheese sandwiches, specifying fresh bread. These he ate as if every bite hurt.

Outside the restaurant he unfortunately ran into Harry Gordon.

"Hello, Jack?" bellowed Harry, slapping him on the back. "What's the idea of the sneakers?"

Jack felt that he could not be writing letters all day. He placed his forefinger upon his lips and walked hastily on. Harry, open-mouthed and dumbfounded, watched him glide up the street.

The incident earned Jack Bentley a following. Two or three small urchins witnessed it and thought it would be well worth their while to follow "de nut" and see what he'd do. It was only public spirited to pass the good thing on to their friends. Jack enjoyed this. Their chatter afforded him an envelope through which no minor sniff or squeak of his could penetrate to Boswell.

Majestically he walked up the street, revolving the details of his mind. Going to bed was not so simple a solution as it seemed. He would assuredly fall asleep, and the possibility of his talking or gritting his teeth, which he had been told was common with him, was too great to risk a thousand dollars on. He must think of some other way to pass the time.

He entered the house even more cautiously than he had left his uncle's office. Fortunately he was quite familiar with the pressure of the lock and the knob. The quietest moments of his routine existence were those which marked his nocturnal return to the avuncular abode. He made his way in without a creak, but not without much palpitation of the heart. He was convinced that it must take long training to be a burglar.

He sat down very silently in a soft arm-chair—and thought. Boswell took a chair opposite. His ears, or aerials, as they appeared to Jack, were tuned for the widest possible range of sound. Jack decided to read, and selected a book. He thought "The Revolt of the Oyster" would do very well. He turned its pages gingerly and found that silence was not so hard after all. He relaxed his muscles and momentarily relieved the strain. He could read forever, he felt, though, of course, he must watch himself to prevent a thoughtless breach of silence.

He read all the afternoon without so much as a cough or a clearing of the throat. Luckily he did not have a cold. As darkness came on, he felt much pleased with himself.

The maid came in to explain that his uncle was dining out; would Mr. Jack have dinner served?

Mr. Jack waved her away. Knives and forks were entirely too dangerous. Even food was treacherous material to handle. Anyway, he wasn't hungry.

Jack continued reading, but it rapidly grew too dark. He upbraided himself for not having ordered the maid turn the lights on. As he sat musing in the deepening shadows, the telephone bell rang. He looked at Boswell, who shook his head dutifully. The telephone continued insistently. The servants were evidently gone. Jack swore mentally. The call was probably nothing important; but the mystery of an unanswered telephone summons is a hard test for the human mind. It might be something very important. It might be Helen calling him. His uncle might have suffered a serious accident. The

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The Way of the Transgressor

By R. B. GRAHAM

A Crown prosecutor deals with stark tragedy but the healing power of an occasional laugh preserves his sanity

"CRIME is as old as the Eden Tree, as new as the new-cut tooth." Mother Eve stole the first apple, Adam received it knowing it to have been stolen, Cane murdered Abel, Noah cast the ark away upon Mount Ararat, salvaged the cargo, abandoned the hulk to the underwriters with a cheerful heart and celebrated that first great act of bar-ratry by one glorious breach of whatever liquor laws were then in force.

Ever since those early days men have been stealing, murdering, defrauding and getting drunk, with the result that wherever people are gathered together in numbers, they have been compelled to enact and, so far as is possible, enforce laws for the protection of society against the criminal.

It has remained for our race, that peculiar conglomerate of Jute, Angle, Saxon, Dane and Norman-French to have evolved a system of criminal jurisprudence that seems to have been devised rather for the purpose of protecting the criminal against society than society against the criminal.

The history of a discovered crime divides itself into three parts; its commission, the detection of the offender and his trial.

Crimes in general are committed in as many ways as there are differences of human temperament. It is a great mistake to think that there is any distinct criminal type of physiognomy.

You will find in the dock and in prison men of all types. It is true, of course that a long career of vice of any kind will leave its stamp upon the features, but, leaving the possibilities of heredity out of the question, no man is born a criminal and very few with criminal tendencies. I have seen, side by side, the photographs of a professional safe blower and of a Chief Justice and they were as like as twins. Environment, opportunity and idleness largely make the criminal.

Many, many books have been written of and around the subject of detection. Scientific books and fiction. The scientific books are of great assistance to the detective, given the proper equipment, but the operations of the fiction detective are so weird that if a real detective were to follow and depend upon them, not only would he never catch his man, but he would be the laughing stock of his confreres.

If we take Sherlock Holmes as the outstanding detective of fiction and analyze his methods and their results, we must realize that if an officer went into court on a simple charge of breach of a city by-law on no more evidence than Sherlock Holmes accumulated in his greatest murder case, that officer would be laughed out of court and dismissed from the force.

Everybody knows how Holmes operates. His equipment consists of three great vices, he uses cocaine, smokes a pipe and plays the fiddle. With the assistance of these three aids to mental effort, he arrives at the most wonderful deductions from the slightest clues.

Holmes is sitting in his study indulging in one of his three hobbies, when a messenger rushes in with the news that a prominent citizen has been murdered in his suburban home. "My dear Watson," says Holmes, "this promises to be interesting." Holmes and Watson immediately proceed to the scene of the crime. Arriving there they find the inspector from Scotland Yard already on the job, who, according to the book, welcomes Holmes with great relief. The tone of patronizing superiority with which Holmes greets the inspector would, if used in real life, result in a hurry up call for the ambulance.

"Ah! my dear inspector," says Holmes, "any clues?" "Why yes, there is a double line of footprints from the road to the window of the library, where the body was found, and back to the road. The man was killed by a blow on the head from a brass candlestick. There are finger prints on the candlestick and on the knob of the rifled safe."

"Oh, my dear inspector!" says Holmes, "still following the old out-worn methods," and he enters the room, when in real life, he would never be permitted on the premises. Holmes glances about, picks up some dust off the floor and examines it at the window, then turns to the inspector. "Come with me my dear inspector and I'll lead you to your man."

"What!" says Watson, "have you solved the mystery so soon?" "Mystery, my dear Watson, there is no mystery here, come

fess! Not on your life! He says. "Send for Bonnar."

Real detective work consists of about equal parts of hard intelligent work and pure chance. It is astounding how great a part coincidence plays in the detection of crime. Here is the most remarkable instance of that that ever came to my notice. A man was robbed of 100 new \$20 bills in a certain house. He knew he was robbed there. He had the money when he entered the house, it was gone when he left it. A detective went to interrogate the inmates. He met with no success. He



"Fochtney," said George, "will you take your sacred oath that you're not full of junk right now?"

with me." They leave the house walk down the road to a cottage, at the open window of which a man sits smoking. They enter. Holmes walks up to the man, shakes his finger under his nose and exclaims. "You killed that man." "My God!" says the man, "I did not know I hit him so hard," and immediately blows out his brains. Thus furnishing Holmes with a confession and relieving him of the necessity of proving it in court. As they leave the cottage, Watson says to Holmes. "My dear Holmes, how did you evolve that?" "Simplicity, itself, my dear Watson. As we came up along the road, I smelt the smoke of that man's cigar. I knew it was the smoke of a Chink cigar. The dust I picked up off the floor was the ash of a Chink cigar. Nobody but a murderer would smoke a Chink cigar."

The inspector, however is not so easily satisfied and enquiry shows that the man Holmes accused had had a quarrel with a neighbor over a trivial matter and had struck him and thought it was that neighbor to whom Holmes alluded. In the meantime the real detectives have discovered that the footprints led not from the road to the house and back to the road, but from the house to the road and back to the house, leading them to suspect an "inside job." The fingerprints of the servants are taken and those on the candlestick and knob correspond with those of the butler, whose room is searched and in the butler's grip they find the stolen property. The butler is arrested, properly cautioned that he is under no obligation to make any statement, but that anything he may say will be used against him, and he is then faced with the evidence, real evidence mark you. Does he immediately con-

was talking to the keeper of the house, who was the proud possessor of a pet monkey. The door of the room stood partly open and the monkey, unknown to the detective, was sitting on the top of the door. There was a bag of peanuts on the table. As the detective was leaving, he took a peanut from the bag and broke it. The monkey jumped from the door on to his shoulder and grabbed the nut. The detective sprang to one side, throwing up his arm, his hand struck a picture on the wall, the picture swung out and the lost money fell from behind it. With this, of course, Holmes could have easily obtained a confession from the woman, but in reality there was no evidence to show which one of the many occupants of the house had actually taken the money.

The public at large has little knowledge of how seriously the Crown is handicapped in its age-long fight with crime. One does not like the use of the word "game" as applied to a matter so serious as a trial in which the life or liberty of a citizen is at stake, but using the word as a more or less apt metaphor, it is a game which one of the contestants must play with eyes blindfolded and one hand tied, yet rigorously observing all the rules, while the other contestant has his eyes open, both hands free and is not severely criticized if he evade the rules. Practically everything is fair to the defence.

A trail for a criminal offence starts with the presumption that every man is innocent until his guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt, and the burden of establishing that is laid upon the Crown.

Once an accused is taken into custody, he becomes almost sacred. Before any statements or admissions made by him to a police officer may be used against him, he must have been carefully

cautioned of the danger of making such statements or admissions.

The Crown must lay all its cards upon the table, making full disclosure to the accused of its case against him even to giving him the name of its witnesses, with a summary of the evidence they are expected to give, while the accused discloses nothing and it is not until evidence is called for the defence that the Crown has more than a hazy idea of what that defence will be and it is then generally too late to make any investigation as to the genuineness of the defence, or to secure witnesses to meet it.

In jury cases the accused has from four to twenty peremptory challenges of jurymen depending upon the nature of the offence charged, as against only four in any case given the Crown.

The accused has a full appeal on both the law and the facts, while the Crown has an appeal only against sentence.

All penal statutes are construed strictly in favor of the accused and against the Crown.

These are some of the advantages given an accused person by our system of jurisprudence.

If we enjoy, as I think we do, a comparative immunity from crime as compared with the United States, it is not due to any virtue inherent in our system, but rather to the good sense and integrity of our courts, which do

not allow themselves to be swayed by the considerations which apparently sway American judges.

If the average citizen could associate himself with the Crown Prosecutor in a serious case in which the defence is conducted by clever and perhaps not too conscientious counsel and realize the difficulties facing the Crown, and then sit with him in his office in the hour before court begins and see the thief, the crook, the down and out, the defrauded innocent, the betrayed and deserted woman and all the flotsam and jetsam of the sea of life that drifts through that office and listen to the sordid and pitiful tales to which the Crown Prosecutor must listen, that average man would wonder that the Crown Prosecutor is not in the psychiatric ward, and, in fact unless the Crown Prosecutor is gifted with great patience, an ability to detach himself from other's woes and a sense of humor, he certainly would be there.

Many of the stories to which he must listen have their funny side and some are so trivial as to be merely ridiculous.

I remember one man, earning his wages who took a day from his work and nearly an hour of the Prosecutor's time, because his wife, who had left him for another man, was insisting on his returning to her a hat and a pair of boots, which he claimed the right to retain until she returned to him with a hot water bottle.

There are, then, occasional rays of sunshine that find their way into even the murky atmosphere of the police court.

The funniest and the finest occurrences that have come under my personal observation both happened in connection with the same woman. She was well known to almost the whole city, having the highest record of convictions for drunk and disorderly none for any real crime. Her failing was that when under the influence of strong drink, she was possessed with the idea that Ireland could whip the world and she made many attempts to prove it.

Our liquor laws at one time had provision that any person who had been convicted of being drunk and disorderly more than a certain number of times

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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The Budget Aftermath

Careful scrutiny of Mr. Robb's fifth budget during the past few weeks finds it less attractive than at the time of its introduction. It is not so much the actual provisions of the budget as what it portends for the future that is ominous. Tariff changes were so few and so complicated that no one yet can estimate their effect. The trifling changes in the tariff and the sales tax reduction coupled with reductions in the personal income tax and the corporation income tax constitute the serious aspect of the budget. It becomes all the more serious under the generally accepted view that it is the intention of the government gradually to abolish both these income taxes.

It is apparent to every one that if these direct taxes are steadily reduced and eventually abolished the necessary revenues will have to be produced largely by indirect taxation chiefly through the customs tariff upon the necessities of life and thus the burden will fall particularly heavily upon those already burdened to the limit of endurance. The main reasons given for the reduction of these income taxes are that they interfere with the expansion of business; that they discourage the investment of fresh capital from outside sources; that they encourage emigration to the United States, or that those who pay are not able to afford it. Not one of these reasons has any valid ground of fact.

The corporation income tax prior to this budget was 9 per cent. on profits over \$2,000. That is a very light tax and it would be better if it were somewhat graduated. Naturally it will restrict the expansion of business by the amount of the tax, which is the effect of every tax of every kind, but it will be a slight restriction. The personal income tax has already been made very light. A married man, with two children under 18 years of age, earning a \$4,000 income, pays nothing. On an income of \$10,000 by the 1927 schedule he pays \$198; on a \$20,000 income he pays \$1,133, and on a \$25,000 income he pays \$2,088. No one would seriously suggest that these taxes were unduly heavy or would cripple the taxpayer's business. Of course they are not pleasant. No taxes are pleasant. But they do not have to be paid unless the man enjoys the income and they mean but a small fraction of the total income.

While the war was in progress human life was conscripted, but property was dealt with comparatively lightly. The talk of "conscripted wealth" was merely a phrase which had no practical effect. Huge fortunes were built up during the war and many of the income tax payers laid the foundations of their present incomes as a result of the war. The war is now over but we have \$2,000,000,000 war debt still unpaid. To relieve the wealthy people of Canada and saddle that war debt upon the masses is nothing short of a moral crime. There should not be another single abatement in the personal income tax and there should be retained a considerable corporation income tax until the war debt is wiped out.

Further reductions in taxation should be upon the necessities of life. No responsible

person seriously suggests that the customs tariff should be abolished or that reductions should be made in any haphazard fashion to the injury of our manufacturing industries. Yet people have a right to expect the King government to give more adherence to the fulfilment of its 1919 platform. Canada's future lies in the development of its natural resources and the exchange of its products with the world at large. The reduction and removal of trade barriers means greater expansion and prosperity for this Dominion.

Official Salaries

Canada continues to lose some of her best scientific agriculturists because she will not pay them the salaries which other countries gladly offer. Recently the country has been stirred because Dr. D. L. Bailey, in charge of the rust laboratory at Winnipeg, is being lost to the federal service because of the low salary he was getting in that all-important work. Fortunately he will not be lost to the country; he will join the staff of the University of Toronto; but he is lost to the most important piece of research work that is being carried on in Canada. The country should also be stirred by the remarks of C. C. Julius, head of the Australian Council of Industrial Research, who told an audience in Vancouver that Australia had recently "stolen" two of Canada's best scientific workers, both agriculturists, because she was willing to pay them just twice what they were getting in this country.

Scientific agriculturists are discriminated against in the salary classifications of the Civil Service Commission. For example, an archaeologist or a chief topographical engineer is allowed a salary up to \$4,320; a geologist up to \$4,620, and chief engineers from \$4,300 to \$6,000 "and up." When it comes to the agricultural sciences, however, another and lower salary scale is struck. The maximum for a plant pathologist is \$2,880, for an animal pathologist, \$3,120, for an animal nutritionist and geneticist, \$2,820. A plant disease investigator gets from \$1,320 to \$1,620. Chiefs of divisions, who include some of the ablest men in professional agriculture in Canada, get from \$3,000 to \$3,480. C. M. Slagg, chief of the tobacco division is one of the men who are now going to Australia just when the tobacco growing industry in Canada is in the most critical period of its history.

As for younger men the situation is well illustrated by an incident referred to in the March issue of *Scientific Agriculture*. Recently the Commission advertised for two men. For an assistant superintendent for an experimental farm, who must be an agricultural college graduate, with a post graduate degree and special training in histology, genetics and physiology, it offered a salary range of \$1,620 to \$1,920. For an assistant chief of the narcotics division, who is required to have only a high school education and two years' clerical experience, preferably police experience, with some knowledge of drugs, it offers a salary range of from \$2,400 to \$2,880.

It is little wonder, in these circumstances, that Canada is losing some of her best scientific agriculturists. They are highly educated and well trained men. Many of them have their doctor's degree from a great university. As a background they have the fruitful experience of a boyhood on the farm, in actual contact with the problems they now have to solve. They do not want to leave their country. They are not trying to hold it up for exorbitant salaries. All they want is a square deal compared with men in other branches of the service. Agriculture is the most important industry in the country and requires the services of the best men that can be procured. Doubtless the department of agriculture is doing its best to have the discriminations against its men removed.

It is time the Civil Service Commission became alive to the situation and made the necessary revisions in its salary lists.

Scientific Research

Before the war, and since, the efficiency of German industry has been a challenge to her commercial rivals. Her pre-eminence has been due to many causes, but chief among them has been that she has led the world in making the discoveries of science available to her manufacturers. Her great chemical industries in particular have been made possible by the researches of her scientists.

The rise of Japan is one of the great romances of history. In a single generation she has elevated herself from obscurity to a place amongst the foremost industrial nations of the world. The reasons are well known. Her state-aided students have been found in every western university. They have returned home with a thorough knowledge of western methods, and Japan has adopted them wholesale. Now she has 45 state-aided research institutes, working for the benefit of her industries.

At Washington the government maintains a bureau of standards under the department of commerce. It has been in operation only a few years, yet Herbert Hoover estimates that the American people are saving \$600,000,000 a year as a result of the information it has given to the industries of the country. The Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Foundation, the Rockefeller Institute, as well as the research departments of universities and corporations are conducting scientific research on a comprehensive scale. Hoover estimates that in 1926 \$200,000,000 was spent in the United States on industrial research.

Even Great Britain is awakening to the necessity of more systematic industrial research. Her grants to science have increased from \$20,000 in 1913 to \$2,500,000 in 1926.

None of these nations are confronted with greater necessity for scientific research than is Canada. The National Research Council, described in a recent issue of *The Guide* by Dr. H. M. Tory, has been doing good work but its greatest contribution has been to bring home to this country how much remains to be done.

Canada has 40 per cent. of the coal reserves of the world. It is mostly of low grade. Unless new oil fields are discovered the world will face a diminishing supply of fuel oils in a few years. Bergius, a German scientist, has evolved a process by which a paste of powdered lignite and oil, heated under pressure, in the presence of hydrogen, produces the highest quality of gasoline. What may this mean to western Canada, with her billions of tons of coal lying almost on the surface? And what are we doing about it?

Concrete disintegrates in the presence of alkali water. Trouble of this kind has developed in western Canada particularly. It has been met in the foundations of some of our great buildings, in sewers and drains where concrete pipes have been used, in the water supply systems of some of our cities and in some of our great irrigation works. A concrete that will resist the corroding effects of alkali is one of the urgent needs of the day.

Canada has unlimited deposits of low grade iron ore. New smelting methods are required that they may be economically worked. That suggests the development of water powers and of long distance power transmission, in which Canadian engineers rank foremost in the world, but in which much remains to be discovered and applied. The utilization of our great forest resources have been wasteful in the extreme. In 25 years at the present rate of exploitation,

they will be nearing exhaustion. Yet we are dependent on our forests for a range of necessities from cordwood to rayon. An unlimited supply of phosphorus, required for growing crops, is present in our phosphatic rocks; the free nitrogen of the air can be combined, by electrical methods, into the nitrates needed by some of our exhausted soils. In the disposal of fish offal there is appalling waste. Owing to lack of knowledge destructive plant diseases, like rust, destroy millions of dollars worth of crops annually. Only within the last few years have we tackled such immediate problems as the value of protein content in wheat and the proper way to handle tough or damp grain.

It is reassuring to know that an end is to be put to the sporadic and uncorrelated efforts by which we have been attacking these great problems. Canada is to have a National Institute of Industrial Research. An appropriation of \$750,000, sufficient to get the institute under way, is provided for in the estimates and further outlays, totalling about \$3,000,000 are foreshadowed for its completion within the next few years. A series of laboratories will be established at Ottawa and in special cases, where scientific research requires to be conducted on the spot, the necessary facilities will be provided locally. In laying its plans for this national undertaking the government has the advice of the National Research Council. When the matter came up for consideration in the House on February 13 it was supported, with some reservations and admonitions, by practically all the members.

Canadian industry will be built up by efficiency and the elimination of waste, together with rational organization, rather than by protective tariffs. In this national effort the government can count on the support of all interests in the country.

Curtailed Naval Program

Evidence continues to pile up that the representatives of Great Britain and the United States completely misrepresented the two countries at the Geneva Naval Disarmament Conference last summer. The naval experts dominated the conference and succeeded in wrecking it. Governments, however, are more susceptible than naval technicians to the influence of public opinion and the big navy advocates in both countries have since been put in their places. In November, Mr. Bridgeman, first lord of the British admiralty, announced that of the three cruisers already authorized only one would be laid down during the present financial year. In the United States the administration prepared a \$740,000,000 building program, but such a torrent of protest poured in from all parts of the country that the naval committee of Congress cut it down nearly two-thirds. Had the experts at Geneva agreed to the general trends of policy that have since been adopted in both countries the conference would have been heralded as a distinct advance in the great cause of disarmament. The sober judgment of the people in both countries will eventually force another conference. When it is held the naval technicians should not be allowed to stand in the way of reduction of armaments.

Ownership of the Press

A bill passed the House of Commons a few weeks ago which, if approved by the Senate, will give partial effect to a principle for which the organized farmers have contended for some years. The bill provides that every publication in Canada shall publish in its own columns twice yearly a sworn statement setting forth the names of its editors, managers, owners, stockholders, bondholders, and mortgages. The bill also

provides that all reading matter in any publication which has been paid for or is to be paid for shall be plainly marked with the word "advertising."

Under a law similar to this one now before the Canadian parliament the publishers of the United States for quite a number of years have published in the columns of their journals the same information regarding ownership. The public is entitled to know the power behind the press and the voice that really speaks through its columns. The written word carries a powerful appeal and public opinion is moulded in a very considerable degree by the opinions as well as the news disseminated by the press.

Under the new act the public will receive a good deal of information in regard to many journals of which they have previously been ignorant, yet there will still be many journals which will be able to publish all the information asked for without disclosing the real ownership of the journal in question. Under corporation ownership it will not always be known who is behind the corporations. However, it is a beginning and while sometimes we travel slowly in Canada in these matters, it is hopeful that we travel in the right direction.

To the question as to why the postmaster at Lafleche, Saskatchewan, had been replaced, the Postmaster-General told the House that it was because of political partisanship. If that is sufficient cause for dismissal, where does the Postmaster-General himself get off at? If he were not a political partisan he would not occupy his present position. Why should political partisanship be a disqualification for a postmaster and an indispensable qualification for a Postmaster-General? Mr. Veniot should remember that postmasters are the employees of the people of Canada, not of the Liberal party.



Timely Assistance



Changes in Tillage Implements

J. L. McDonald tells American Society of Agricultural Engineers of new tillage implements designed to meet needs of wheat growers

A GREAT deal of the north-west was settled by eastern and middle west farmers, who naturally brought along the tools they were long familiar with, usually a plow, single disc and peg-tooth harrow. The new settler soon found that his tools were not getting results. He found the single disc and harrow did not give good weed control on summerfallow, and that they had a tendency to leave the soil in a highly pulverized state, which was a disadvantage in a country with high winds which blew the pulverized soil away, cutting off or injuring the tender grain, as it swept across the prairie. Another disadvantage of this pulverization was that the summer rains baked the soil and made a hard crust, as well as allowing the water to run off and be lost.

These are a few of the reasons why the farmers began looking about for other tools, and is why the duck-foot cultivator, rod-weeder, goose-neck slicker, and similar tools were developed.

Rod-weeders are made in several ways, the principle being the pulling of a rod horizontally two to three inches below the surface of the soil. This type of machine is best adapted to medium and light soils, where rocks and gravel are not a problem, and where the soil is not too hard. The rod loosens the surface soil, shaking the clods to the surface, sifting the fine dirt down into the seed bed. If the top inch or so of soil is fairly dry, the rod will successfully negotiate a surprising amount of trash or miscellaneous growth.

It was found that a stationary rod clogged rather easily, so someone evolved the idea of revolving the rod. Now most of the rod weeders being used are rotary. Rod weeders are now being used quite extensively in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and parts of western Canada. A 15 draw-bar tractor will handle 12-18 feet of rod-weeder; they are made in sizes 8-36 feet.

The Goose-neck Slicker

This is a straight blade weeder which is of light draft, low cost, and has the ability to penetrate the heavier soils. It is widely used as a summer tillage tool in eastern Oregon and Washington. This weeder is made in varying widths with a horizontal blade attached to curved goose-neck shanks. A 15 draw-bar tractor will handle 10-18 feet of gooseneck slicker, depending on soil conditions.

The chief advantages of these two types of weeders are: 1. Will not pulverize soil; 2. Will cover big area; 3. Light in draft. Disadvantages of these two types of weeders: 1. Do not work well among rocks; 2. Do not negotiate land unless it is level; 3. Will clog. Probably the disadvantages connected with these weeders account for the popularity of the duck-foot cultivator in many sections.

The duck-foot is adapted to most soils and predictions are being made by prominent agriculturists in Montana that it will be used in Montana more than any other type. The glacial soils of the north-west with their rock residue have not been satisfactorily handled in

many instances with any of the rod or blade weeders. The duck-foot apparently handles these soils satisfactorily. The shovels on a duck-foot cultivator operate under the soil surface without pulverization, and the cultivator will not clog to any extent and will work in hard, rocky, or gravelly soils.

"Plowless Summer Tillage"

Another factor which has contributed to the popularity of the duck-foot has been the increased interest in "Plowless summer tillage," which idea is growing in a great many wheat-growing sections. Very good results have been attained using the duck-foot instead of the plow in Montana; I believe that this has also been done in parts of Alberta. The stubble is usually worked several times, the deepest to a depth of four to five inches. However, the principal use of the duck-foot remains summer tillage. Duck-foot cultivators are made in sizes from 6-12 feet. A 15-draw-bar tractor will handle a 10-12 foot duck-foot under ordinary conditions.

Other tools which are creating considerable interest either as plow substitutes or as supplementary tools, are the heavy double disc, the chisel, and one-way disc plow of the Angell type. These tools are all being tried out in the north-west at the present time, and their respective boosters are expecting big things in the way of decreasing costs and increasing yields.

The chisel, which is familiar to California, is being tried out as a plow substitute in preparing grain land in Utah, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana this year. It is usually used in the fall right after harvest; the land is left open during the winter; the stubble is disced in the spring, and then for summer tillage, the duck-foot or other weeder is used.

The disc has been tried in some sections as a plow substitute, with varying results. The Manitoba Agricultural College reports slightly larger yields from spring-disced land than from that which was spring-plowed. One trouble with discing has been that the discs soon wore down and did a poor job. Now that the heavy heat-treated discs have been developed, there is increased interest in discing, and no doubt these tools will prove advantageous in many sections.

Then we have also the one-way disc plow, which has become so popular wherever combines or headers are in use. All the farmers are talking and wondering about this plow. So far they are not very common in the north-west, although several have been sold, and many more will be sold this spring. A 15 draw-bar tractor will handle six to eight feet of one-way disc plow.

What is the best tool for the grain grower? So far, I have not found anyone who can answer this question definitely and absolutely. However, we have one well-established fact, which every successful grain farmer acknowledges. That is, regardless of what tool is used, the work must be done on time. That is all-important, and if there is a secret of success for the grain farmer, this is it.

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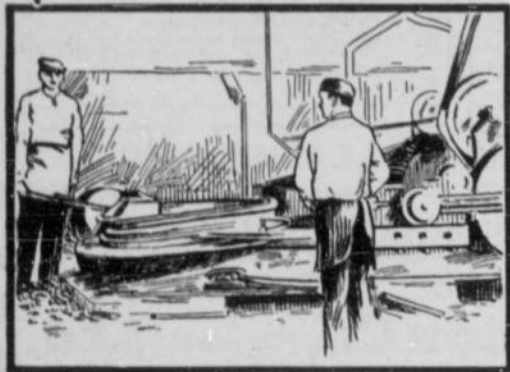
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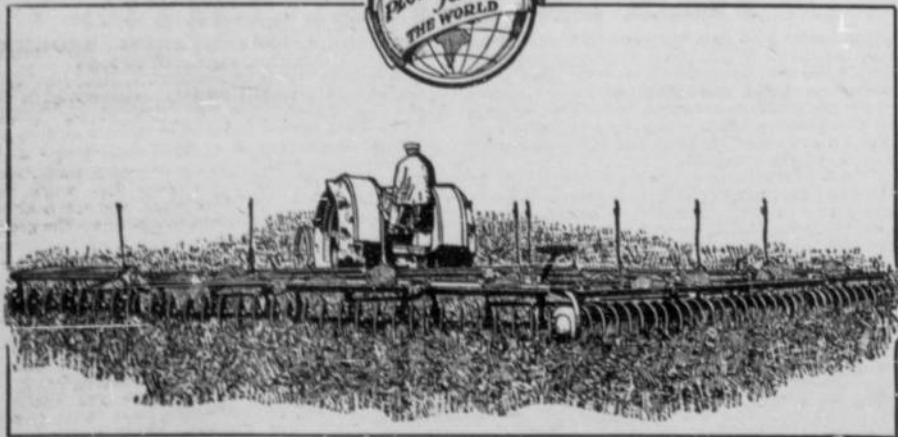


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From the London Livestock Journal

HORSES were used for war in England long before the eleventh century. Caesar, when he invaded the country, found that the islanders used war chariots, and everyone is familiar with the story of the heroic Queen Boadicea.

But the horses used were very small, and this is probably one of the reasons why chariots were used. The breed, native to the country was, however, improved by the importation of Roman stallions. The Teutonic tribes, who settled in Great Britain in the fifth century, were essentially seamen and foot soldiers. This is shown by the Anglo-Saxon graves, for, although a warrior was always buried with his weapons and his shield, it is rare to find horse-bits and trappings as well. So it seems that the Anglo-Saxons were not a nation of horsemen, and that they were accustomed to fight on foot. What horses they had were used for pack animals, since plowing was always done by oxen. In fact, at a very much later date, in Wales there existed laws forbidding the use of horses at all for the purpose of agriculture.

At Hastings

At the battle of Hastings the English army fought on foot. There had not been wanting reformers, even in those early days, who were opposed to this manner of fighting. It was known that the Normans across the Channel combined the use of cavalry and archers in the attack, and this tactical development was viewed in this country with some dismay.

In the middle of the eleventh century the captain of the garrison of Hereford directed his followers to serve on horseback, so as to accustom them to the manner of warfare on the Continent. But nothing was done, as this was considered contrary to the English customs—an excuse which seems to have a modern flavor—and it was left to a conqueror to prove on the field of battle how obsolete the English training was. At Hastings, then, the English were drawn up, from their King to his humblest follower, on foot, covered by their shields, shoulder to shoulder, and forming an impenetrable mass against the hostile charges of cavalry. They were some 20,000 in number, and they were attacked by from 15,000 to 20,000 archers and by about 12,000 horsemen. There was one more trial between the two systems. Some of the English, who would not submit to Norman rule, enlisted in the famous Varangian Guard, and, about 15 years after the battle of Hastings, they met the Normans at Durazzo. True to their tradition, they dismounted and fought on foot. Not a man escaped alive, and nearly three centuries passed before infantry, unsupported by cavalry, made an attempt to stand in the open. It was therefore due to the Norman Conquest that cavalry were first used in England for war, and the requirements of the great war-horse did not change throughout the age of chivalry.

The Age of Chivalry

The favorite breeds were Spanish, and these in their turn were derived from the inter-breeding of the European horse with the Libyan or North African horse. During the age of chivalry the great horse, or war-horse, was a necessity in all warlike operations. From very early times men had been accustomed to wear some form of defensive armor, and so the large breeds of horses were developed. These horses, as one might expect, were capable of carrying a very heavy weight. A man fully armed, and his charger protected with armor, imposed a burden of no less than 32 stone on his horse, or about twice the weight which a very heavyweight Hunter is expected to carry nowadays. Horses of the right

stamp were very scarce in England through all the age of chivalry.

Some of our kings tried to remedy the deficiencies in various ways. King John imported 100 Flemish stallions and thus laid down the foundations of the modern cart-horse. But Edward III. was the first of our rulers to study seriously the improvement of the English horse, and it was in his reign that breeders began to cross the heavy English breeds with horses of a lighter structure and of greater speed. The King imported Spanish horses, paying 1,000 marks for eighty animals. These arrived safely in England at a cost of £180 each, reckoning in the money of to-day. He also improved the native horses by forbidding their export abroad, as apparently even then foreigners improved their horses by importing English blood. Edward was at one time in debt to the Court of Hainault for a sum of £25,000, which he had spent on horses, insisting on having the best of horseflesh, whether he could afford to pay for it or not. But, in spite of his efforts, the English cavalry in the wars of 1346 were badly mounted, and large numbers of foreign horses had to be bought for them.

What Illustrious Henry Did

From Edward III.'s reign to that of Henry VIII. little is known of the development of the English horse. Henry VIII. imported horses from Turkey, Spain and Naples, and he enacted laws for the improvement of the native horse. Each park-owner had to keep from two to four brood mares not less than 13 hands high, and no stallions under 14 hands high were allowed for breeding in the commons, chases and forests; no stallions under 15 hands were allowed to run free. Gelding was introduced about this time.

In Elizabeth's reign there was still a scarcity of horses, and in 1558, the year of the Spanish Armada, only 3,000 horses could be mustered, and these were said to have been strong, bulky animals, slow in action, and only fit for agriculture or draught, and very indifferent chargers. It was a penal offence at this time to make over a "horse to the use of any Scottish man." Coaches were also introduced, an invention which marks out a new stage in the history of the English horse.

Imported Eastern horses soon produced their effect in improving the native horses, and in the middle of Charles I.'s reign there were considerable numbers of horses of the hunter type in England; it was on such horses that Cromwell managed to mount his Ironsides, at a cost of some £18 for each horse.

Charles II. sent his Master of the Horse to the Levant to buy mares principally Turks and Barbs. The influence of the Libyan horse must still be noticed. The result of these purchases were the celebrated royal mares. In William III.'s reign the first of the three most celebrated Eastern sires was imported. This horse was the Byerley Turk, and was the charger of Captain Byerley in King William's wars in Ireland. A few years later two other stallions were imported, the Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian. It was quite by chance that the Godolphin Arabian was a success at the stud. In 1731 he was used as teaser to a horse named Hobgoblin and when the latter refused to serve a mare called Roxana, she was put to the Godolphin Arabian. Her first foal by him was called Lath. As the need for swifter horses for war and for pleasure arose, so the modern types gradually developed, the race-horse and the hunter deriving their size and strength from the old native strains, and their courage and endurance from the Eastern sires.

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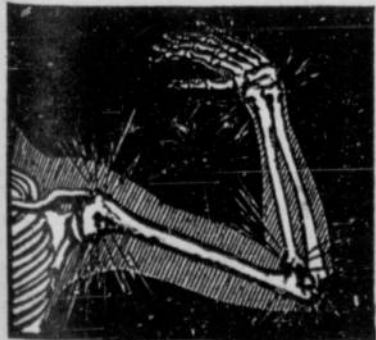
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Fall Rye for Dry Areas

By H. J. KEMP

Swift Current Experiment Station

WITH the comparatively recent development of western Canadian farm lands came the disclosure that large tracts of country, because of the sandy nature of the soil, or being located in areas where very little rainfall is the rule and where hot summer winds are frequent, the growing of wheat exclusively as a main cash crop was not a successful venture. It is to these areas that fall rye will be found more adaptable.

Comparing the adaptation of fall rye and wheat for these areas, it can be said that fall rye can withstand much better the extremes of heat and cold and dry periods of the summer months. On clay-loam soils the two crops thrive equally well except as modified by the climatic conditions just mentioned, but on the poorer or lighter soils, especially where seasonal rainfall is also a limiting factor, fall rye is much better adapted. In these areas, too, where extensive farms are operated with large outfits as a means to keep down cost of production, it will be found that the fall rye lends itself very easily to harvesting by combine methods or by a similar modified system, so that costs may further be reduced. This is made possible by the fact that fall rye matures early and the harvest time is most often favored by suitable harvesting weather. If wheat forms another part of the main cash crop, the usefulness of the combine is thereby further extended.

It is also very useful, apart from being a grain crop, in that it will provide good supplemental pastures in the fall and spring, when natural grazing lands or cultivated pastures are relatively bare.

Where cultivated hay is required it is an excellent insurance against failure or light yields of grasses or legumes in adverse seasons, though the quality of feed does not equal these crops or that of annuals such as oats or some beardless types of barley.

As a weed fighter, when no winter-killing results, it very ably suppresses the growth of French weed and Russian thistle chiefly due to its rapid spring growth. Its earliness makes it valuable for the purpose of eliminating wild oats from the soil.

Varieties

There are numerous varieties of fall rye and the reason for this may be traced to the fact that it is an open fertilized crop, that is to say, it readily crosses with another variety chiefly by the aid of wind-borne pollen. Five varieties have been tested at the Swift Current Experimental Station during the past four years. Similar varieties have been tested at Saskatoon by the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan.

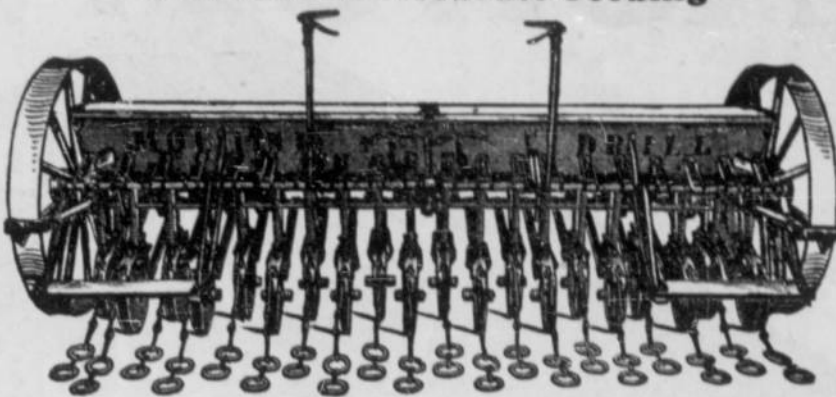
Dakold, a hardy selection developed in North Dakota, is the variety chiefly recommended because of its winter hardiness. Advance is a newer variety that was developed by Prof. Manley Champlin in South Dakota, and introduced by him in Saskatchewan in 1920. It compares very favorably with Dakold in hardiness and yield under plot tests and may be expected to do as well under ordinary farm conditions. Common is an ordinary commercial kind that represents no particular variety, the seed of which tends to lack uniformity in size and color. Swedish does not yield well under dry conditions. Rosen is susceptible to winter-killing in some parts of southern Saskatchewan, and this tendency becomes more pronounced in the more northerly areas. Rosen rye was completely winter-killed at Swift Current during the winter months of 1922 and 1923.

When to Sow

When to sow, the amount to sow, and the most suitable place in a rotation to sow it is governed largely by the use for which it is intended. When sown for grain best results have been obtained in experiments at Swift Current from seed sown from August 15 to September 1. Similar experiments

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carried out at Saskatoon by the University indicate practically the same results.

When sown earlier than this, lighter yields result, due probably to the exhaustive effects of heavy fall growth on the soil moisture supply, so that the crop may suffer the following year. There is also the tendency of a large number of plants to produce seed stalks when sown early and these usually are winter-killed, thereby making the stands thinner the following year.

When sown late, especially if the top soil is dry, fall rye will not become well rooted before freeze-up, and many seeds may fail to germinate at all. Thin stands and corresponding low yields are generally to be expected from late seeding.

If fall rye is required for hay, the same time of seeding is recommended as when grown for grain to ensure the maximum yield of fodder. The crop should be cut not later than the flowering stage. After this period the hay declines rapidly in quality and palatability.

When fall rye is required for pasture it may be sown early in the spring, with oats. This would provide pasture by about June 1, or it may be sown about July 15. By August 21 it will have developed a heavy mat-like growth and will provide good fall pasture. It should not, however, be grazed too closely. A fair yield of either grain or hay may be obtained the following year.

How Much to Sow

Relatively heavy seeding of 112 lbs. per acre on summerfallow has produced the best yields of grain at Swift Current. The use of summerfallow for rye, however, would only be followed in the extreme dry areas. The results of experiments conducted at both Swift Current and Saskatoon to determine the most suitable rates of seeding are very much alike. Fall rye has been sown from one half bushel to two bushels per acre. Since thick seeding of fall rye does not seem to lower the yields, but rather increase them, an additional advantage is gained, where the crop is grown chiefly to control weeds in that it offers much stronger competition to them in the spring and it has been observed at Swift Current that when this is effected, the weed growth will be very efficiently checked till the crop is harvested.

Place in Rotation

Four years of experimenting at Swift Current with eleven three-year rotations have been conducted to determine the effect of previous crops on the yields of a succeeding crop of fall rye. The best yield has been obtained from the fallow which is 35.5 bushels per acre.

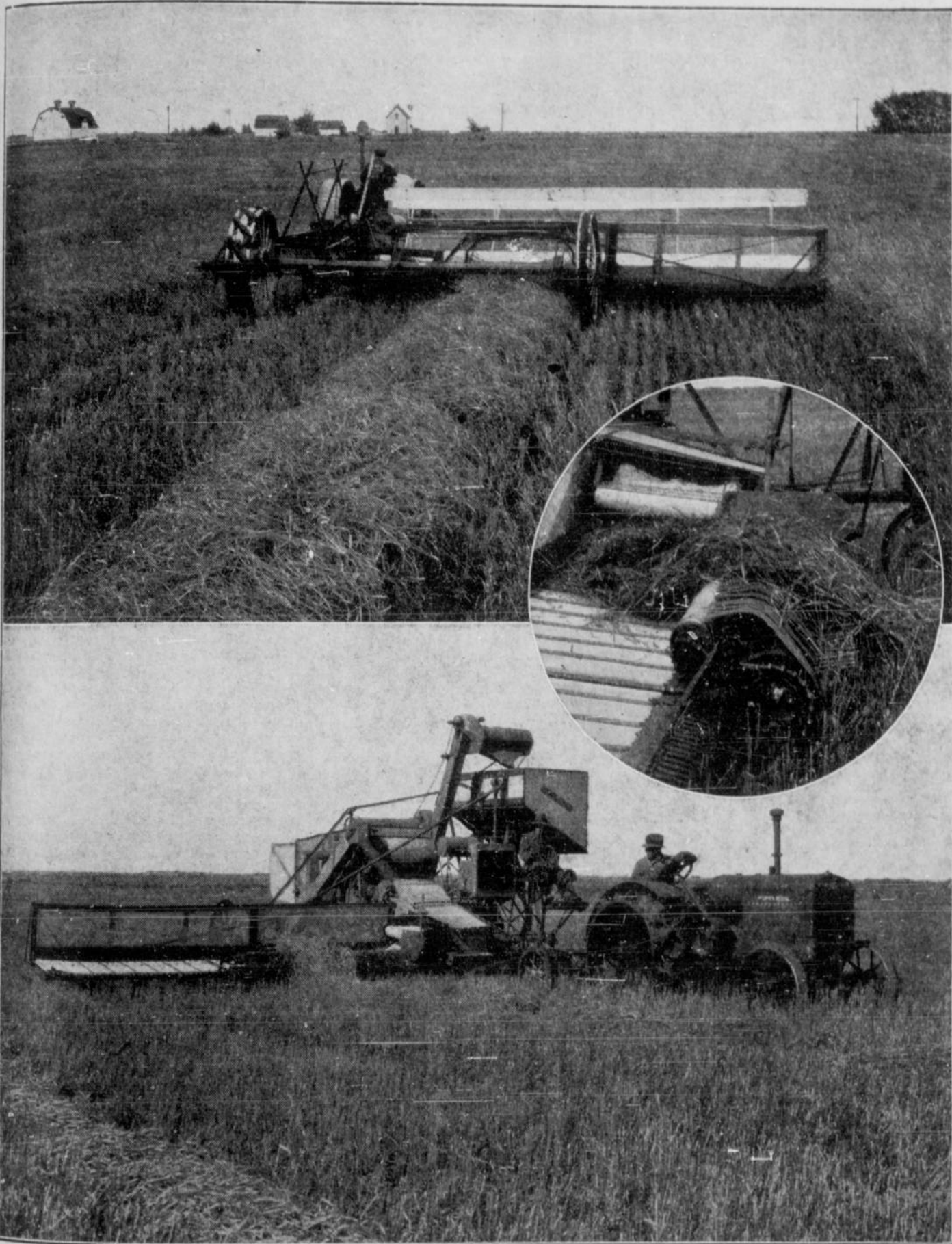
The next best yield was obtained from seeding fall rye between corn rows, the yield from which was 24.87 bushels per acre. Sowing fall rye between rows of corn may not be feasible under practical farm conditions. As an alternative the corn should be removed as early as possible to allow seeding of fall rye to be done in good time.

Better yields were obtained from plowed barley land as compared with that seeded directly in the wheat stubble. The wheat stubble was not plowed because under ordinary farm practice this would be prevented by the busy harvest and threshing seasons. The new type of cultural machinery of the one-way disc variety, known under various commercial names as, Wheatland disc plow, gold digger, Great Plains disc plow, etc., may possibly find a place in preparing land rapidly for fall rye.

Unfortunately no data is available at Swift Current to permit a comparison of yields following such annual hay crops as oats, spring rye, or feeder barley, which are cut early. It is safe to assure, however, that the results would compare very favorably with that of early plowed barley stubble. Sunflowers as a preceding crop is not recommended for dry farming conditions, since it has proven to have a very depressing effect on yields of any succeeding crop. Successive cropping of fall rye fosters the development of ergot and is a practice that should generally be avoided.

Refining Combine Methods

The swather overcomes one of the biggest drawbacks of the combine



Above: A swather slashing down 16 feet at a lick. Below: After the grain has dried in the swath it is picked up by the combine. The crop passes from standing grain to the elevator without a particle of hand labor. In the circle: Windrow attachment for combine picking the grain up with no loss whatever.

FROM the performance which the combine has given to date in this country of short and uncertain harvest seasons, it is possible to put a finger on its greatest weakness. The combine owner cannot put his machine to work till binders have been at it from seven to ten days. Farmers will regard the loss of this valuable time with concern, and it is wholly likely that they will utilize the interval in cutting with binders and stooking in the old style, or by cutting with header and barge, or by using the swather, or by employing other methods yet to be devised.

A Word for Barge

The header and barge method was described in the February 15 issue of The Guide, with pictures taken on the farm of Jerome Ternier. Besides Mr. Mr. Ternier, The Guide has the name of ten other farmers in eastern Alberta, and western Saskatchewan, who used this method with success. One of them, A. H. Geiger, endorses Mr. Ternier's

recommendation in the following words:

"We started to cut with the header, and pulled a barge along with the same power that put the grain in little stacks 8x8x6. After we were through cutting the standing crop with the combine, we used it for threshing those stacks. We took off the reel and took out the knife. In this way we needed very little man power to put our crop in the elevator."

"In cutting with the header and barge three men can handle about 30 acres per day. We pulled both with the engine, at a cost of ten cents per acre for the power. In my opinion the combine is the coming machine, and it is the cheapest way of harvesting. All we need is patience to wait until the grain is hard enough. I had Marquis wheat and it did not shell at all."

Likes Swather

The third method of utilizing the interval between commencement of binder operations and the safe time to start a combine is illustrated in the photos shown above. They were taken on the

farm of E. C. Nelson, near Saskatoon. In commenting on the work done by this outfit on 160 acres of grain, Mr. Nelson says, in part:

"On account of being laid out in a continuous windrow on top of the stubble, instead of being tied into bundles, the sun and air dry and ripen the grain in three or four days so as to be ready to thresh with the combine. In this short space of time, the grain does not bleach, and the grade is fully as good, if not better, than it would be by the usual methods of stooking and threshing. For the purpose of finding out what would happen to grain left in the windrow for a longer period, we left some out for about ten days or longer that went through two heavy rains, and one storm included a high wind. To my surprise, the windrows remained on the stubble through it all, and the air space underneath caused the windrow to dry out quickly, and there was no harm to the quality of the grain except a little bleaching from the rain."

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Minneapolis and Winnipeg Wheat Prices

A study of the price differentials between the leading American and Canadian grain markets

By PROF. JAS. H. BREDIN, University of Minnesota

FROM the viewpoint of the Canadian farmer the spread between the price of wheat in Winnipeg and Minneapolis is especially important in so far as it is controlled by the rate of duty. However, in order to understand why the price in Winnipeg is frequently much out of line with American prices, it is essential to have some knowledge of the more influential natural factors.

The fluctuation in the price differential in wheat between Minneapolis and Winnipeg, during the last three decades, has been great. The range within one year has been as much as 40 cents per bushel. On March 5, 1924, the closing price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring in Minneapolis was 32½ cents higher than No. 1 Northern in Winnipeg, while eight months later the same grade in Winnipeg sold for 8 cents more than did No. 1 Dark Northern Spring in Minneapolis. Various explanations have been offered for these violent oscillations. The general impression among grain dealers appears to be that the tariff is solely responsible. Others claim that it is due to the magnitude of the Canadian crop. That is, that a short crop results in a relative increase in the price of Canadian wheat. But it is not explained how a short Canadian crop can lower the price differential while both countries are exporting to a common market.

In this analysis of the factors influencing the price differential an attempt has been made to measure, by statistical methods, the effect of the most important variables. While no attempt is made to present the statistical computations, a statement of the conclusions may prove of some interest.

The most important factors influencing the spread in wheat prices between Minneapolis and Winnipeg are:

1. The production of Hard Red Spring wheat in the United States.
2. The percentage of No. 1 Northern of the total wheat crop in Canada.
3. Production and quality of Hard Red Winter wheat.
4. The percentage of No. 1 Northern Spring wheat of the total wheat crop in the United States.
5. The rate of exchange.
6. The tariff.
7. Transportation costs.
8. Domestic demand.
9. The world wheat situation.

Quality of Canadian Crop

Next in importance to the production of Hard Red Spring wheat in the United States is the quality of the Canadian spring wheat, represented in this study by the percentage that No. 1 Northern is of the total crop in western Canada. On account of early frosts and unfavorable weather, the percentage of Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat ranges very widely between different crops. Since 1910 the range has been from 2.16 per cent. in 1911 to 51.90 per cent. in 1922. Production in western Canada in 1924-25 was only 236,000,000 bushels, of which only 17 per cent. graded No. 1 Northern. Naturally, a small crop, with a small percentage of high grade wheat, will produce keen competition for the high quality wheat, resulting in a premium for No. 1 Northern, and an unusual proportion of low grade wheat causes a discount on the lower grades, making a wide spread between the price of No. 1 Northern and the price at which the bulk of the crop is sold.

The average spread between No. 1 Northern and No. 5 Northern, for example, is about 20 cents per bushel when a normal percentage of the crop is of high quality. The average spread during 1922-23, when 52 per cent. of the crop graded No. 1 Northern, was 16 cents per bushel. In 1923-24 it was 19 cents per bushel when 32 per cent. of the crop graded No. 1 Northern. During 1924-25, when only 17.69 per cent. of the wheat graded No. 1 Northern, the spread between this grade and No. 5 Northern averaged 33 cents per bushel,

and was as much as 55 cents during the fall months, when huge quantities of low grade wheat were inspected daily.

It is clear that the price of No. 1 Northern wheat did not represent the price of the bulk of Canadian wheat in 1924-25, and that the general statement that the price of wheat was higher in Canada than in the United States is not valid. In this particular year the quality of the Canadian crop rather than the short crop, was responsible for the relatively high price of the Canadian high grade wheat.

During the years 1921-22, 1922-23, and 1923-24, when the percentage of No. 1 Northern wheat in Canada was high, the spread between Minneapolis and Winnipeg was high, ranging from about 12 to 28 cents per bushel for Manitoba No. 1 Northern and No. 1 Dark Northern Spring. During the year 1924-25, the price at Winnipeg averaged about one cent above No. 1 Dark Northern Spring. In May and June of that year the Winnipeg price was higher than Liverpool by 10 to 15 cents per bushel, a situation which has seldom, if ever, been known except in a very abnormal period, as in the year 1919-20. This supports the theory that the price of Manitoba No. 1 Northern was unduly high on account of the shortage of that grade.

The Rate of Exchange

During the last twenty-five years the rate of exchange between Canada and the United States has varied from 86.5 in February, 1920, to 100.09 in October, 1925. When the value of Canadian money is worth, say 95 cents on the American dollar, it means that, if wheat is selling at \$1.00 per bushel in Winnipeg, an American miller could buy one bushel with 95 cents of the money of his own country. Therefore, the price in Canada would tend to be 5 cents per bushel higher than on the Minneapolis market. To make a fair comparison it is necessary to put the values on a comparable basis either by inflating the American price or deflating the Canadian price. In this study, both the Canadian and English values have been brought to an American basis and thus the effect of the rate of exchange has been eliminated. That is to say, if the actual price paid in Winnipeg was \$1.25 per bushel and the rate of exchange was 5 per cent., then the comparable price would be \$1.18½. Previous to 1916 the rate of exchange was practically a negligible factor because of the minor fluctuations. The years from 1917 to 1920 have been omitted on account of government price-fixing.

The general price level does not seem to affect the price differential between Winnipeg and Minneapolis appreciably. A higher or lower price level would not in any way prevent a dealer from buying wheat in the lower market. But the differential is affected in so far as the price level affects the costs of transportation. If the freight rates and handling charges between Fort William and Minneapolis are increased on account of the rising price level, the differential between these two markets may be increased by an amount equal to the increase in transportation and handling costs, assuming that Canadian wheat is shipped to Minneapolis. However, such charges, on account of being so small, are unimportant in affecting the Minneapolis-Winnipeg price spreads.

Rate of Duty

Clearly, the rate of duty is of considerable benefit to the American farmer who is fortunate enough to produce high grade wheat, but this is only a very limited quantity. The bulk of the crop receives no protection. There is no escape from the doctrine that an export commodity is governed by world prices.

On the other hand, the Canadian farmer near the international boundary line justly remarks that the tariff is effective to the extent of 30 cents per bushel, if he can sell a load of wheat for \$1.50 per bushel on the American side whereas he can only obtain \$1.20 in the home market. However, it is obvious that this condition exists due to a scarcity of high protein wheat in the

For a more technical exposition of this view, see article by the same author, *Scientific Agriculture*, November 1927, published at Ottawa.

March 15, 1928

United States, and that the American premium would soon disappear if the tariff were removed, allowing high grade Canadian wheat to flood the American market.

It is, therefore, clear that the free entry of wheat would not raise prices in Canada, but that it would lower the price of high grade wheat in American markets. Consequently, the American consumer pays the premium.

It should be noted that newspaper quotations of Winnipeg and Minneapolis prices do not represent comparable grades of wheat. No. 1 Northern in Winnipeg is more nearly comparable with sub-grades of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring which command a premium of 20 to 30 cents per bushel over No. 1 Northern Spring. This explains why American farmers can be actually protected by a tariff while the quoted price is higher in Winnipeg than in Minneapolis. We may, therefore, conclude that the present 42 cents tariff on wheat has little or no effect on Canadian prices, and furthermore, it has no effect on the price differential except in so far as it allows other factors to be effective.

Conclusion

The foregoing study leads to the conclusion that the statistical material tells only a part of the story. It indicates that there are influential factors affecting the price differential which cannot be numerically measured. Perhaps the most important of these is the opinion of the grain dealers. Cash prices are closely connected with future prices, and future prices are greatly influenced by the action of speculators. When large quantities of wheat are sold in one market against purchases in another, the spread is more or less affected. Lack of information regarding economic conditions prevents the public from making logical purchases of futures which would keep the markets properly adjusted.

It is not assumed that a formula can be set up by which price differentials may be forecasted in advance with any degree of accuracy. The factors used do not show a high degree of relationship, and besides, even if a very high co-efficient had been obtained, the use of a formula would require extreme care. Conditions are continually changing. What may hold true for a time series from 1899 to 1925, may not hold true for a period from, say 1891 to 1927. The results obtained from a formula would, however, give a foundation on which one may base his individual judgment. It is very important that statistical methods applied to any time series, such as this, should be accompanied by a full appreciation of the limitations of such an analysis.

Although it would be extremely dangerous to use the formula obtained in estimating future price differentials, the analysis points out the significance and relative importance of the independent variables. For instance, it is fairly evident that the production of Hard Red Spring wheat and the percentage of high quality wheat in Canada are the two most important factors. It is also clear that the production of Hard Red Winter wheat has considerable influence, especially during a season when the American Hard Red Spring wheat crop is unusually small.

The co-efficients of correlation also indicate that changes in the rate of duty have had very little influence on the price differentials; that the quantity of the American Spring wheat crop is a more important factor than the quality; and that the quality of the Canadian crop has a greater effect than has the quantity.



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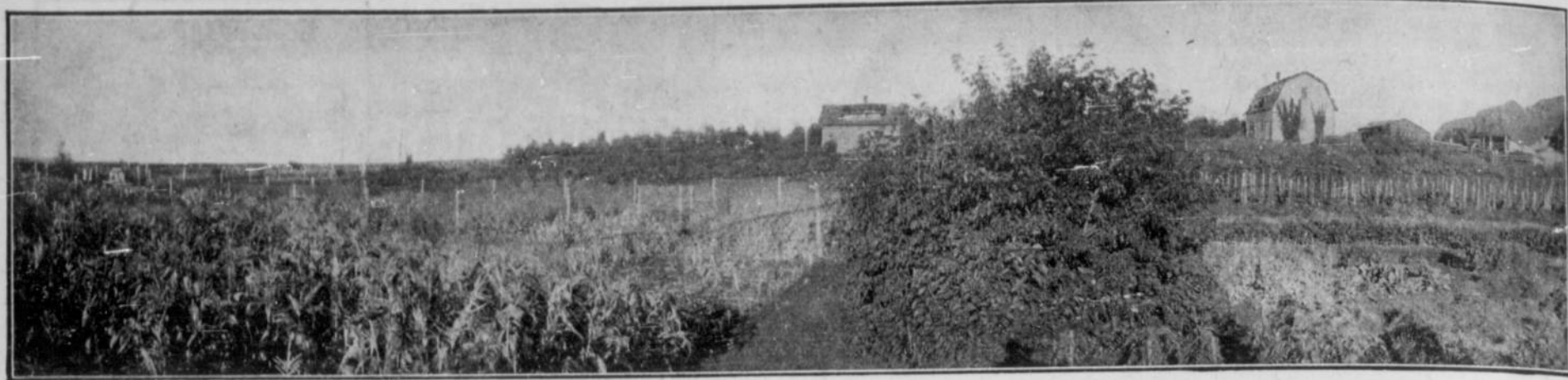
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Home-Made Light Plant

On my farm I had a well house located 50 feet from the barn where I kept the dairy equipment and a small 1½-h.p. gasoline engine used to pump water through a pipe line from the well located in the pump house, and into a tank in the barn. The load of pumping water was nothing for the engine and it kept idling half of the time. I was wondering how I could utilize this extra power to advantage.

My thoughts turned to electric lights. I had been using a gasoline lantern when doing the chores, but it was a nuisance to keep clean and filled. I felt sure I had surplus power enough with the engine to fill a small battery and to get lights therefrom into the barn. The idea was to secure the proper apparatus with which to produce the lights.

I hunted through various catalogues, but could not locate any equipment that would fill my needs. I aired my plan to dealers and garage men but secured little encouragement. Their view was that a generator and battery small enough to fill my needs would not shoot the spark the 75 feet that was needed to bring bulbs into the centre of the barn.

Well, I always said, "nothing ventured, nothing won," try anything once, and so here we go.

The first step was to secure a generator with which to charge a battery. A second-hand dealer in automobiles, sold me a 12-volt generator from an old style automobile, from the days when the generator was run with a one-inch wide belt. He also gave me a few instructions on the proper speed of the generator, which way to run the belt, the proper hook up, etc. These things vary with the different kinds of generators and it is advisable to secure the information from a man who knows.

The generator was mounted on a stout shelf about four feet above the floor and on the wall opposite to the pump. This placed it well out of the way, so that neither the belt nor wires would interfere with other work. A one-inch belt was secured and run from the fly wheel of the engine and to the generator pulley. Two twelve-gauge insulated outdoor wires were attached, one each to the positive and negative terminals of the generator and run to the barn, attaching them where necessary to posts and walls with insulators, and through the wall with porcelain units.

Locating the Battery

On the barn wall, high enough so as not to interfere with the cattle or work, was built another shelf on which to place a common automobile battery. This battery may be either 6 or 12-volt, if a 12-volt generator is used, and if a six-volt generator is used a six-volt battery is most suitable. To the battery posts the two wires from the generator were attached by merely bending the wires across the posts and fastening them with a spring clip such as are used when charging batteries.

To ascertain the amount of juice coming from the generator, I secured an ammeter from a car, and cut the positive wire about a foot back from the battery and attached each end from the two wires to the two terminals of the ammeter. The ammeter was fastened to the wall and showed at a glance how much the generator charged.

At the upper end of the battery spring clips I next attached two similar wires, and these were run along insulators

through the centre of the barn. For the bulbs I secured the plugs and holders from automobile lamps and attached the wires by means of the screws found in the end of the plugs, stuck in the bulb and that light was ready. For the further off lamps I soldered on wires to the first wires near the point where these fastened into the lamp socket, and ran them along to the next bulb which was fastened similar to the first.

The lamps should be hung about a foot below the ceiling, and the strength of the bulbs can be either the 21 or the 32 C.P.; 6.8 volt bulbs must be used, and whether the single or double contact depends on the make of the holder.

For a switch to turn on and off the lamps another car part was used. A switch was secured from an old car and cut into a six-inch wide board run up and down between the battery shelf and the ceiling, and placed at a convenient height for reach. The negative wire between the battery and first lamp was cut and the two ends attached to the two terminals on the back side of the switch. When the switch is turned it shorts and circuits the current at will.

The plant is in use every day on our farm and gives excellent service. The engine is run about one half hour each day to pump water, and this is sufficient

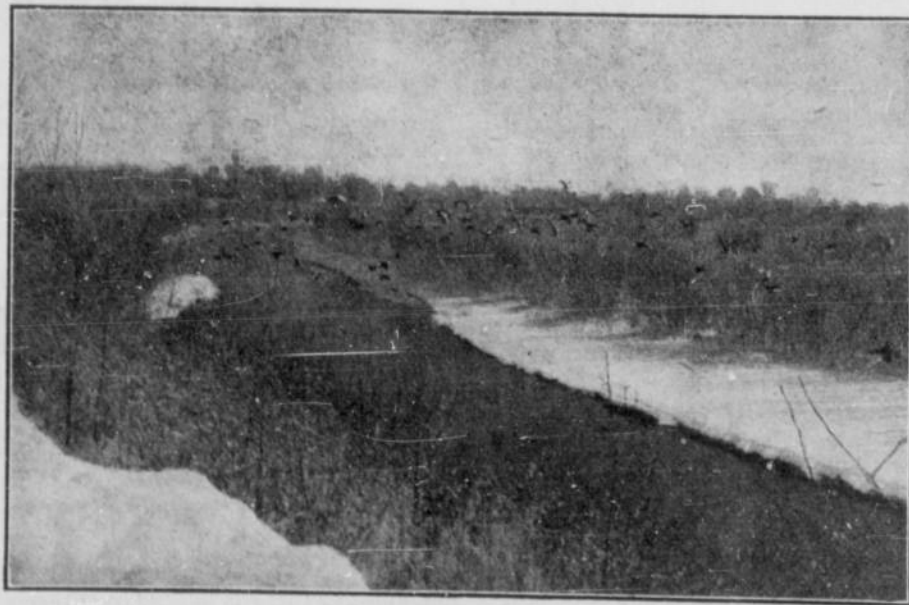
Test the batteries every week with a hydrometer to ascertain the gravity, and supply distilled water as it is needed.—Joel E. Shoberg.

Trees and Rainfall

It would appear from Professor Champlin's front page article in the December 15 Guide that rumors have already come to him that Saskatchewan yields are decreasing. Now it happens that nature-students living in the watershed areas have been predicting that the yields on the prairies of Saskatchewan are shortly due to begin a serious decrease as a result of deforestation and banishment of the birds which keep the insects down.

Saskatchewan is due to go the way of many lands where deforestation proceeded unchecked, such as large sections in Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Palestine, Mexico, North Africa and China.

For instance, one of the chief watersheds of the province is in the mountains just behind Sub Rosa. The forest here, magnificent 15 years ago, is now a ghastly wreck, and rainfall has decreased even in the hills themselves, though still ample for enormous crops at Sub Rosa, given fair cultivation.



An unusual picture of prairie chickens flying (Taken by I. T. Parker, High River, Alta.)

to store up enough juice in the battery to do for morning and evening chores. Our generator is set to charge about 15 amperes when running, but this can be changed slightly at the will of the operator. However, if the generator is set to charge very heavily, the battery may be burned if run too long at the time. When the battery terminals become hot to the touch it is safest to turn off the current.

If more current is needed than one battery will supply, two batteries may be used, provided the engine is strong enough to handle the load. In that case the two batteries are placed side by side on the shelf and their terminals wired together similar to a battery-charging station. The positive wire from one battery running to the negative of the second, and from the positive of the second to the negative of the first. The light wires are then run from the second battery.

After charging the batteries, care must be taken to open the cutout on the generator each time, else the batteries will discharge into the generator.

The settlement began in 1907, but there are no rainfall records for those early years. But there were some data to be observed by the student of such things which suggested a humid climate of about perhaps 22 inches total rainfall. The geology, botany, zoology, and hydrography of the region all pointed to a climate of sub-humid type.

Now, after deforestation, the rainfall recorded for the past eight years averages 15 inches rain, and snow calculated as rain, at Sub Rosa. This is a pretty plain indication, though it is to be remembered that even more serious than the decrease of rainfall is its erratic character, which appears to be the first result of deforestation, rather than the later positive decrease. The June rains have almost disappeared.

Also the loss of birds is an extremely important factor in decreasing yields. A successfully reared nestful of small birds may represent the destruction of about fifty thousand insects, mostly injurious. But if the nesting pair are to do their work of cleaning the insects

out of an adjacent grain field they must have a bit of woodland nearby to build in: no wood, no birds—and a mysteriously small yield at threshing time.

The Central European has a mania for forest destruction, whether he stays in Europe or is brought to Saskatchewan. They have made Poland what Sir Arthur Conan Doyle calls "the poorest and ugliest country in Europe" by deforestation; and now Saskatchewan is being rapidly brought to the same repulsive, treeless condition. The Central European carefully grubs out even the smallest patch of scrub—and then the insects hold high revel in the crops.

Everything is against the forest. The Dominion Homestead Law would almost seem to have been specially designed to wreck as much forest as possible as quickly as possible. The unfortunate homesteader, who ought never to have been allowed to settle on the high alpine, cold, sour, swampy lands where the great forests grew, knew that he was faced with the hereculean task of getting thirty acres cleared in five years, piled on top of the task of earning enough elsewhere to keep body and soul together in the most expensive land on earth. In the wild hope of beating time out he had recourse of matches, matches, matches! Set out fires at every opportunity—one can't blame the poor devil.

But the real king of forest killers is land taxation. A tax on a tree, or the land which bears a tree, is only less diabolical than a tax on a human being, or poll-tax. The local land tax for the greatly over-esteemed "little red schoolhouse" is the deadliest enemy of the forest. It is the same everywhere. Italy, Porto Rico, Cyprus, the Philippines, occur to me as among the places where the first step in land salvage has been, or is to be, to remove the deadly tax from tree-bearing land. A forest should, indeed, be taxed, and taxed very heavily, but the tax should be deferred until the trees are cut and sold, when a lump percentage of the price, and a good thumping big percentage at that, should be taken in taxation, but not until then.

The Story of Cyprus

Two thousand odd years ago the ancient Greek scientists recorded forests and summer rains in Cyprus. It is a wonder for summer rains to fall in a sub-tropical land, like Cyprus or some parts of British Columbia. These Greek writers, therefore, made special note of the summer rains in Cyprus. Brutal Romans and plum-cussed Turks came and wiped out the forests. For long ages no summer rains fell, and the records of the old Greeks were put down as poppy-cock. The island became a locust-haunted desert, edged by malarial swamps.

Then in 1878 Cyprus fell into the hands of the British—the Turks made them a present of it—for it was a complete wreck; they had taxed every tree out of existence, just as Saskatchewan is doing now. The British promptly began replanting the mountain forests; doubtless chiefly to provide employment for the starving people, meanwhile adopting some extraordinary expedients to save a few crops from the insects, but then, when the trees had made some growth, marvellous to relate, the supposedly mythical summer rains came back after all those ages! Now Cyprus is exporting millions of dollars worth of agricultural products every year.—Pierre Ferry.

The Cutworm's Preferences

When they are understood poisoning is more effective

IN 1926 several species of cutworms were found operating at the Manitoba Agricultural College. One of these species, known as the dark-sided cutworm (*Euxoa messoria* Harris) was found to be very active from the middle of May to the middle of June, and consequently capable of doing considerable damage to the growing crops. An investigation was conducted, therefore, on the feeding habits of this dangerous cutworm, with the end in view of discovering the best times and methods for its eradication.

Now the usual recommendation given to farmers is to use poisoned bait, which is to be scattered on the infested area in the evening, as the cutworms feed at night, and it is desirable to have the bait fresh when they first begin to crawl about the ground in search of food. But little if anything was said about the kind of night most suitable for this work, with the result that much time, energy and money were wasted. This obvious defect has now been remedied thanks to the investigations at the Manitoba Agricultural College under the leadership of Prof. A. V. Mitchener.

Two facts of primary importance emerged from this investigation. First of all it was discovered that the cutworms are particularly active from May 28 to June 4. During this period they ate over five times the quantity of food that they consumed during the middle of May, or during the second week of June.

In the second place it was discovered that the cutworms have a decided preference for certain temperatures. In the early stages of its larval life (from May 16 to 27) the cutworm will consume four times as much food when

the temperature is between 93 and 102 degrees, as it will when the thermometer reads between 44 and 50 degrees. But at this point a change takes place in the temperature preferences of the cutworm, for they no longer desire such warm surroundings. From May 28 to June 12 they prefer temperatures ranging from 68 to 77 degrees, and will thrive in much colder environment.

It will be readily seen that during the early stages of the cutworm invasion the poisoned bait is likely to be more effective when the temperature is very high, but that this poisoned bait will be most effective when scattered during May 28 to June 12, when only moderate temperatures prevail.

For instance, it is the height of folly to spread poisoned bait on a very cold, or frosty night. The investigations brought to light the fact that severe frost killed 16 out of 30 cutworms, and that ten days later only six of these remained alive.

The facts discovered as the result of this investigation can be summarized as follows:

1. The cutworms stop feeding after they have consumed the poisoned bait, although they do not die for several days.

2. Paris green kills slightly quicker than calcium arsenate.

3. Relatively few cutworms were dead before the third day. For instance, out of a total of 89 killed in one experiment, only 21 were dead during the first three days after treatment with Paris green.

4. The maximum number of deaths for Paris green occurred on the fourth and fifth days, while for calcium arsenate they occurred on the fifth and sixth days.—Cynicus.

The British Barley Market

Canadians can raise barley prices by 30c. per bushel

BARLEY is imported into the United Kingdom for three principal uses, for feeding purposes, for the manufacture of malt, for distilling, and for brewing, according to an official report by acting trade Commissioner J. C. Macgillivray at London. For brewing the highest types of barley are required and such types command a premium of from 20 to 40 cents a bushel more than the inferior grades. Of the total imports about 350,000 tons, valued at £4,500,000 are used for brewing and malting and the chief source of supply is California.

At the present time Canadian barley is used in the Old Country chiefly for feeding and to a lesser extent by the distillers. None of it, says Mr. Macgillivray, grades higher than No. 3 Canadian Western. Thirty years ago excellent malting barley was shipped in considerable quantities from York County and the Bay of Quinte district in Ontario and it is still remembered. The restriction of the American market by tariffs resulted in some shipping to Great Britain, but the British market was not important enough to warrant its continuance.

Changes in Beer Making

"Since the war, continues Mr. Macgillivray, there has been a noticeable transition taking place in the quality of beer which is being consumed in England. Whereas, in former years, it was aged after brewing and of a higher alcoholic content, it is now used soon after manufacture, is lighter in color, non-intoxicating and quick-clarifying. This change has been brought about by a number of factors, chief among which are the changing tastes of the people, the lower costs of manufacture, and the lower excise tax payable. In any case, this new beer requires a larger proportion of the imported 'sunshine' barley than was the case before, and it is in this increase that Canada has an opportunity to participate."

He then goes on to state that the area under barley in the United Kingdom is estimated to be about 1,317,418 acres and has recorded a sharp decrease in the last few years. For brewing

purposes domestic barley is mixed with the imported product in the proportion of about 1 or 2 to 5. He then gives the definition of the barley grown in this country as outlined by L. H. Newman and referred to in the August 15 issue of The Guide. The Canadian barleys which most resemble the preferred ones grown in California are Trebi and O.A.C. 21.

Some Price Comparisons

A large quantity of the two-rowed types has been imported into the United Kingdom this year from Central Europe and have brought excellent prices. To compete with these Chevalier types it should be possible to develop Canadian Thorpe, Hannechen and Charlottetown 80. As an indication of value, prices ruling on November 2 are shown in the following table:

	Per Bushel
Californian (Bay Type)	\$1.33 to 1.53
Californian (Mariout Type)	1.33 to 1.47
Californian (Chevalier)	1.53 to 1.67
Australian (Chevalier)	1.41 to 1.53
Bohemian	1.61 to 1.92
Slovakian	1.67 to 1.87
Moravian	1.72 to 1.92
Polish	1.04 to 1.21
Danubian	1.04 to 1.08
Tunisian	1.08 to 1.15

For purposes of comparison it is stated that on November 1 the price of No. 3 Canadian Western barley was \$1.04 or equivalent to the lowest priced European barley, whereas it is possible to produce a barley in Canada that would bring at least 30 cents a bushel more.

Mr. Macgillivray concludes by noting two possible factors that may have a marked effect on the market for Canadian barley in Britain. The first is that a movement is on to impose a duty on malting barleys imported into the United Kingdom. In this case the British preference would operate in favor of Canada. The other is that if restrictions on beer in the United States are removed or loosened the result would be that the California barley would be required at home, shipments to Great Britain would be greatly reduced and other sources would have to be found.

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"WHAT crop will be most likely to give me a profit off that field?" That is the question which the grain grower will have to settle for himself, as he reviews, field by field, his program for the coming season. Local conditions and emergent circumstances may powerfully affect his decision. Seed oats may be scarce and expensive, tempting him to cut down the acreage of that crop; a late spring may force him to seed more barley than he would otherwise have done; his soil may be particularly adaptable to flax; or prospects of high beef prices may tempt him to sow more than the usual acreage of feed crops. But let us leave out these exceptional circumstances and formulate a rule, if we can, as to the relative certainty and profitability of the major crops.

It is possible to record yields and prices of the three principal grain crops over a long period of time and work out a rule of mathematical probability. Mathematical probability sounds like a big mouthful, yet unconsciously we use it in deciding many trivial details of our daily work. We like to arrive at the grain elevator at a certain time of the day, because "chances are," as we say, that there won't be so many wagons waiting. We expect to have 45 lambs from these 40 ewes next spring, because that is an average of our usual rate of increase. The poker player knows that the mathematical probability of drawing to a straight are greater than of drawing to a flush, although he would tilt his cigar at you and squint a disapproving eye if you applied that term to his process of reasoning.

It doesn't follow that the rule of mathematical probability will be an un-failing guide in determining what crops to sow, any more than it is in poker. The card player, abandoning the strict mathematical rule, "plays a hunch," and perhaps wins. The farmer may disregard the conclusions of experience, mathematically expressed, and spend the winter in California, while the man who planned prudently cuts pulpwood to pay for the grocery bill. But this much can be said for the man who pays some regard to mathematical probabilities—in the end he will have less grief.

Professor W. Burton Hurd, of Brandon college, has, in an article published by Scientific Agriculture, worked out a mathematical probability for cereal production, based on yields and prices between 1905 and 1925. The following table is from Prof. Hurd's article and his elaboration of the argument follows:

Province	Percentage Fluctuations in yields		
	Spring Wheat %	Oats %	Barley %
Manitoba	21.5	17.1	19.3
Saskatchewan	27.0	24.1	21.6
Alberta	31.0	23.8	20.7

It is at once apparent that in each province the fluctuations in wheat yields are very much more marked than those in either oats or barley. Thus, on the average farm in Western Canada, while the chances of a "bumper" wheat crop are from 12 to 30 per cent. greater than for an exceptional crop of oats, and from 11 to 50 per cent. greater than for an unusually heavy yield of barley, the chances of a comparative failure in the wheat crop are also proportionately greater. The average farmer is, therefore, taking a considerably greater risk on the score of yield in raising wheat, than in growing either of the other two cereals. The wheat grower is less sure

of a crop, but when he gets a good one the yield is more likely to be exceptional.

The table also shows that the hazards in growing wheat were, on the average, about 44 per cent. greater in Alberta than in Manitoba, and some 25 per cent. greater in Saskatchewan than in Manitoba. The difference in risk is offset, to some extent, by an average yield per acre, approximately 11 per cent. greater in Alberta than in either Manitoba or Saskatchewan. No such compensating factor is operative in comparing Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The differences between the other two cereals are much smaller on the score, both of reliability and size of yield per acre.

Fluctuations in Prices

The grain grower is concerned not only with the risks he runs in respect to the actual size of his crop; he must also take into consideration the price he is likely to get for it. Omitting the abnormal period of the war, an analysis of prices from 1905 to 1925, shows that the fluctuation in the yearly price of wheat was approximately 63 per cent. greater than for oats and 33 per cent. greater than for barley. The point of interest to the producer, however, is the regularity with which fluctuations in cereal prices offset fluctuations in yields.

A direct comparison between prices

and yields shows that fluctuations in the price of oats reflect variations in provincial acreage yields much more closely than in the case of wheat, but reveals the somewhat unexpected result that barley prices are even less sensitive to fluctuations in yields than are the prices of wheat. For none of the cereals, however, was there a noticeable tendency for price fluctuations to offset fluctuations in yield, in more than three out of four years, and even in those years the average extent of the compensating influence of price was not great.

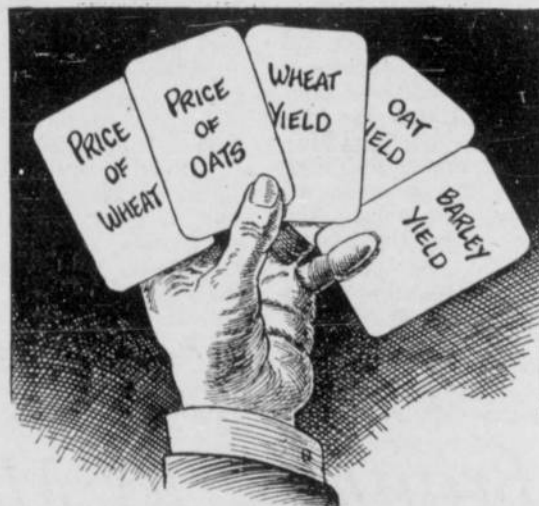
The foregoing results are confirmed by an examination of the gross money returns per acre for the three cereals, as shown by the reports of the Dominion bureau of statistics for the past five years. As far as gross money return is concerned, oats is much more reliable than either wheat or barley as a money crop, and if there is anything to choose between the speculative nature of wheat production and the growing of barley for market it would appear that under existing conditions in Western Canada, the producing of wheat has involved slightly less risk.

Oats is a much steadier crop than wheat, both on the score of certainty of yield and on the ground of compensating influence of price fluctuation. On the other hand, what barley gains in the matter of certainty of yield it loses on the score of uncertainty of price.

Which Crop Pays Best?

One further question arises, namely, which cereal pays best in the long run? That is exceedingly difficult to demonstrate from data for the western provinces. In the first place, the average cost of raising the different cereals has not been computed for a sufficient number of representative years to warrant a reliable generalization for the West. Further, large proportions of the coarse grains are used locally for feeding, and the amount that the farmer ultimately realizes, on the part of his oats and barley crop consumed on the farm, is exceedingly difficult to compute.

There is no doubt, however, that, on



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the average, wheat pays better as a money crop. How much better it is impossible to say, but the cost of carriage of coarse grains is so great relative to their value, and western Canada so far removed from the market, that oats and barley are doubtless at a considerable disadvantage. This disadvantage in respect to transportation is removed, when the coarse grains are shipped in the form of meat and dairy products.

In conclusion, then, the farmer in western Canada who raises wheat, sacrifices security to larger profits. When he raises barley for the market he appears to gain in respect to certainty of yield but to lose on the count of gross money return and uncertainty of price fluctuation. In cat production there is greater stability of yield and greater sensitiveness in the matter of

price fluctuation, though, when oats is grown as a money crop, in the long run there are smaller profits than in raising wheat.

Sound business practice for the grain grower, without considerable financial backing, would, therefore, counsel him to so apportion his cereal crops so that he runs no greater risk than his financial position warrants, yet not to unduly sacrifice his chance of good profits. Further, it would appear that the farmer who wishes to consolidate his position and reduce the uncertainty of his income, should look forward more and more to raising and shipping coarse grains in the form of meat and dairy products, on which the costs of carriage are relatively light. This presupposes, of course, favorable markets for meat and dairy produce.

The Present Status of Zionism

Progress has been slow but the movement has elements of permanence

"A ZIONIST is a Jew who hires another Jew to live in Palestine."

This definition of a Zionist was given by the late Israel Zangwill, famous author and himself a Jew, at a meeting of Jews held in Toronto a few years ago, on the occasion of his last trip to Canada and the United States. How serious he was is hard to say for this was not by any means the only clever quip with which he seasoned his address. But it is becoming apparent that although the Zionist movement has elements of permanence and that a Jewish nation will eventually be built up in the historic homeland of the race, it has not been as spectacularly successful as was expected in many quarters, Jewish and Gentile.

It was in 1917 that Balfour made his famous declaration that Great Britain would use her best endeavors to establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. Reviewing the whole question in the Nation and Athenaeum, a writer points out that as far back as 1902 the British government interested itself in proposals for Jewish colonization in the Peninsula of Sinai. The proposals having been found impracticable a move was made to establish an autonomous Jewish colony in East Africa. But in Zionist eyes there was no substitute for Palestine. The war came, and when Turkey became involved a move was made by Zionists, in the event of an Allied victory, to provide a national home for Jews under British protection.

Based on Allenby's Successes

In 1916 the secret treaties were signed by the Allied governments and they ignored Jewish aspirations altogether as they ruled out any exclusive control of Palestine by Britain. An international administration was to administer what was left of Palestine after the Bay of Acre had been taken over by Great Britain and a slice of upper Galilee, including the headquarters of the Jordan, had been added to the French zone in the north.

Allenby's brilliant successes in 1916 and 1917, culminating in his triumphal entry into Jerusalem in December of the latter year, made the provisions of the secret treaties relating to Palestine obsolete and Britain became defin-

itely committed to the provision of a national home for the Jews by the Balfour declaration. Although the political future of Palestine was not referred to, France concurred in the declaration. By the end of 1918 France relinquished her claims in the north in favor of Great Britain.

At the Peace Conference Balfour had warmly advocated that the task in Palestine be taken over by the United States. A series of events resulted in the allotment of the mandate over the territory being assigned definitely to Great Britain in 1920. Exasperating delays, which held Palestine in suspense, occurred until 1922 when the mandate was confirmed by the council of the league. In spite of great difficulties, the statesmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel, the British commissioner, gradually began to bear fruit, and there has been no repetition in the last six years of the disorders which culminated in the sanguinary collision between Arabs and Jews in Jaffa in 1921.

An Island in an Arab Sea

Palestine, says the writer, is an island in an Arab sea. The Arabs are still in the great majority. The thorny question of self-government has not been settled. In 1922 the first instalment of representative institutions was offered but was summarily rejected by the Arabs who organized a successful boycott of the elections for the legislative council. The elections were annulled and the constitution of 1922 has remained a dead letter ever since. Municipal and village councils have been established but the central government is almost entirely autocratic. The British garrison has been reduced to a few air force units, and the cost to Britain has fallen from £1,724,000 five years ago to £300,000 in this year's estimate. The internal affairs of the country have been greatly improved.

The net immigration of Jews into Palestine since the war has been 80,000, which has increased the Jewish population from 55,000 or eight per cent. to 150,000 or 18 per cent. The Jewish population on the land has doubled and is now 30,000. The farming population seems to be doing fairly well but industries in the towns have not been prosperous. There is a network of Jewish schools and a beginning has been made in the establishment of a Jewish University.



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The Boy on the Farm

By JOHN KENNEDY

THESE is much controversy going on at the present time as to how we shall get people on our idle land, and to get the boy on the land is cause for serious thought on the great question of all questions—farms for our boys. We have the idle land in millions of acres, the best of land reasonably close to our transportation lines, and I suppose we have a hundred thousand boys in the West who would work land if they got a fair opportunity, but to put boys on land under the present economic conditions with government assistance, as is proposed in many quarters, is not giving the boys a fair chance and will lead to disappointments and failure, and much money and time thrown away, leaving many discouraged boys, which is a serious matter.

The powers that be are well aware of the fact that the percentage of men on the land that make more than a bare living is very small indeed. While they work hard and deny themselves of many of the necessities of life they are, in the main, getting a bare living, and at the same time we have another class who, while in many cases do not work, grow fat on the profits of speculation in idle land. This was very much the case a few years ago, but of late it has been hard sledding for some, but if we should have good crops and good prices for two or three years, up will go land values and the speculator will grow fat, while it will be much harder for the boys to go on farms as the investment will be greater and demand more capital. That is the rock that makes it hard for the moneyless man or boy to get away to a good start.

Give This Plan a Trial

As everybody knows the above statements are in accordance with the facts, surely it is time we realized that the policy of the past has failed to get people on the land, and has failed to keep them there. Then surely, after fifty years of experience with the protective system, which is mainly responsible for the economic conditions referred to, we should try the following plan which has never got a fair trial:

Abolish all forms of indirect taxation by a graduated method of reducing by a small amount each year until we find out how it is working out and at the same time increase the land value tax year by year until we take the rental value of all land and other natural resources into the public treasury. That will remove the speculative value which is mainly responsible for keeping the boy off our idle land.

The above plan will bring the land within reach of the boys. Yes, and I should say also the girls, for if the boy can get a farm he can get a girl. It is in the mouth of everybody "more people on the land." Then I should say if they are in earnest let us get busy and try the above plan. That would be all that is necessary as an immigration policy and no more millions need be spent each and every year to bring in immigrants. Such a plan will keep our people on the land; such a policy will keep the people coming; no further immigration policy necessary. If our own people can make farming a financial success, that is all that is required. It is up to the people, no use depending on governments at Ottawa. Forty-five years of experience has furnished all the evidence necessary that the present plan has failed. Surely we do not want another 45 years of the same dope.



A grand champion Yorkshire, from the herd of J. L. O. de la Hay, Tuxford, Sask.

Why Winter Wheat?

C. S. Noble discusses the growing of a crop which is coming back into the limelight after a dozen years of disfavor

WINTER wheat should be used in rotation with spring wheat on much of western Canada's wheat acreage. Though my experience with this crop in the past seven years has strengthened my faith in it, I have lost by mistakes which can now be avoided.

Do not grow winter wheat without using the furrow method of seeding. The value of this method has been greatly under-estimated by practical farmers and experimentalists. Even in seasons when no winter-killing occurs it will produce a heavier yield than wheat sown the old way. It ensures an even stand with 25 per cent. increased yield over a period of years, and is largely responsible for the movement back to winter wheat. Last year, as usual, my crop, furrow seeded, came through with a perfect stand, one field of 340 acres yielding over 56 bushels per acre. Other wheat in the district suffered more or less winter-killing.

Be sure your variety is winter-hardy. Sow only on summerfallow, or land that has sufficient moisture to give it a good start. If land is very dry winter-killing may be expected. Caution should be observed in the north where winter wheat has not been tried out, though I believe furrow seeding would prevent severe winter-killing of a hardy strain. If the above precautions are taken it is a safe crop in districts comparable to south-western Alberta, as well as south-eastern Alberta if land has a fair moisture reserve in the fall.

I do not advocate growing of winter wheat to the exclusion of spring wheat. Both have their place on the farm. Authorities find that the three-year rotation, summerfallow, wheat, wheat, when used in districts of average rainfall, is the most profitable. In the drought area the two-year rotation, wheat, summerfallow, is much safer, and usually the more profitable.

In the three-year rotation, winter wheat should be sown on fallow, followed by spring wheat the second year, then summerfallow. Prevention of soil

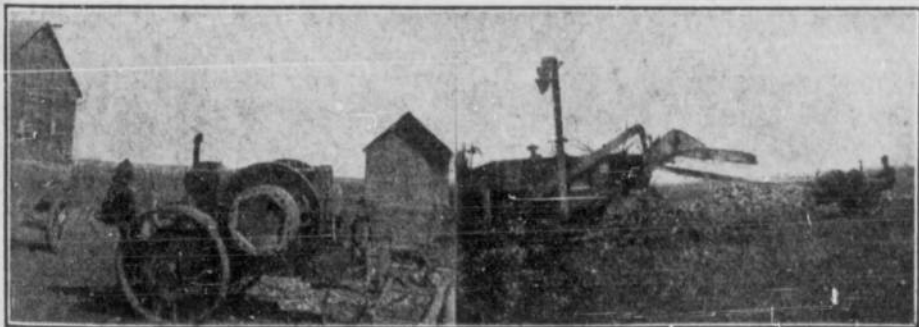
drifting is essential, otherwise winter-killing will occur. Five or six pounds of oats mixed and seeded with one bushel of wheat per acre will prevent drifting. The oats, of course, kill out, after having served their purpose. The mixture should be seeded on fallow between August 1 and September 1, depending on inclination of the land to drift.

In the spring, early green fields of protected summerfallow replace soil drifting and frequent long delayed spring seeding. Immediate attention can then be given to surface cultivation of land for summerfallow. This is a big advantage as earlier summerfallowing ensures heavier yields. When the crop is harvested, particularly where combined, the longer stubble is left to catch snow through the winter and permit of a clean burn in the spring.

In seasons when moisture conditions warrant spring seeding, the land is in good condition for preparation with any implement. The extensive root system of the old winter wheat plants prevents soil drifting until spring wheat covers the ground. An early ripening clean crop is thus provided for—the ideal combine crop. When spring seeding is not advisable an early summerfallow can be made with a choice of tools, and at a lower cost, since winter wheat grown as suggested prevents soil drifting.

Some oppose the burning of stubble, and it should not be done every year; but it is also a bad practice to plow down long stubble every year, especially if weedy, for it absorbs moisture from the soil. Straw spreader should be used on the combine to harvest the spring wheat crop. In the spring of the third year all straw can be worked into the ground, returning almost as much humus to the soil as in two years of short stubble after the binder.

This plan systematizes wheat farming. It ends the spring rush of summerfallowing and seeding in the same season. Following it, the most wheat can be grown with a minimum of labor.



Not only goes, but drives separator.

A tractor made by E. Wittick out of scrap iron, a Simplicity 6 H.P. engine and parts from about a dozen other discarded implements. In low and reverse it goes about one-half mile per hour, in second about one and in high two. It has a frame of 3x10 inch fir, a transmission and differential from a McLaughlin car and drive wheels from a "Ford-a-Tractor" attachment for Fords. The clutch is mounted at the front with the shaft lengthwise of the frame and is a disc clutch which draws against the fly wheel. It has ball bearings in the thrust side of it. The steering apparatus is made from the worm and gear-lifting device from the blower from a thresher and steers like an old steamer. In low speed it will draw the thresher which it is belted up to.

Corn and Rust

Wheat scourge upsets calculations says Gordon McLaren

RUST is Manitoba's most serious agricultural problem—it is the writer's privilege to submit to The Guide's readers that field corn will aid in fighting rust, first, as a grain crop that does not rust and second, corn as a preparation for the succeeding small grain crop lessens the chance of rust damage.

The limiting factors in corn growing have been, first, difficulty of cultivation of large acreages; second, difficulty of harvesting the varieties suited to grain production in Manitoba.

The difficulty of getting the low growing flint varieties of corn grown for grain production on the prairies has been solved by the introduction of the horizontal corn binder.

On October 26 the writer looked over a 35-acre corn field on the farm of Jas. MacCallum near Melita, which had been cut with one of these binders. One third of the field was Gehu corn, the stubble was about two inches high. No ears were left on the ground, the work of the corn binder was perfect. The binder can be lowered so it will cut level with the ground. The varieties suitable for grain production—Howes Alberta Flint, Manalta, Improved Squaw, Assiniboine, Gehu and North Dakota White Flint—can readily be cut with this binder.

We pioneers in corn growing have waited 20 years for a machine that would cut the varieties suited to Manitoba; we have it at last.

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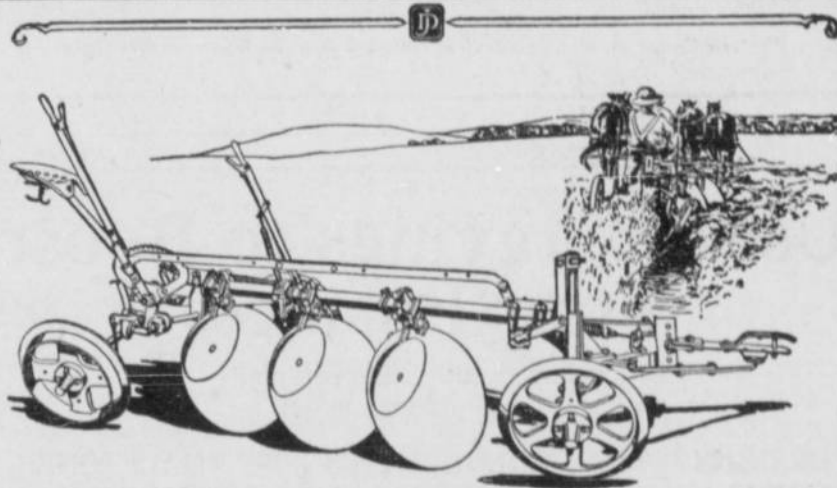
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It has anti-friction, dirt-proof, roller bearing disk bearings—the roller bearings that give the light draft you want.

It has clean-faced, keen-edged, correctly-angled disks that penetrate quickly and stay down to work, giving uniform results under difficult conditions.

It has the ample clearance you want for work in trashy fields. The

frame is above the disks instead of at the side.

Its hitch is quickly adjustable to operate the plow in true line of draft, regardless of number of horses used. You can hitch eight horses four and four abreast.

It has strength in every part. The main frame bar has no bolt holes to weaken it.

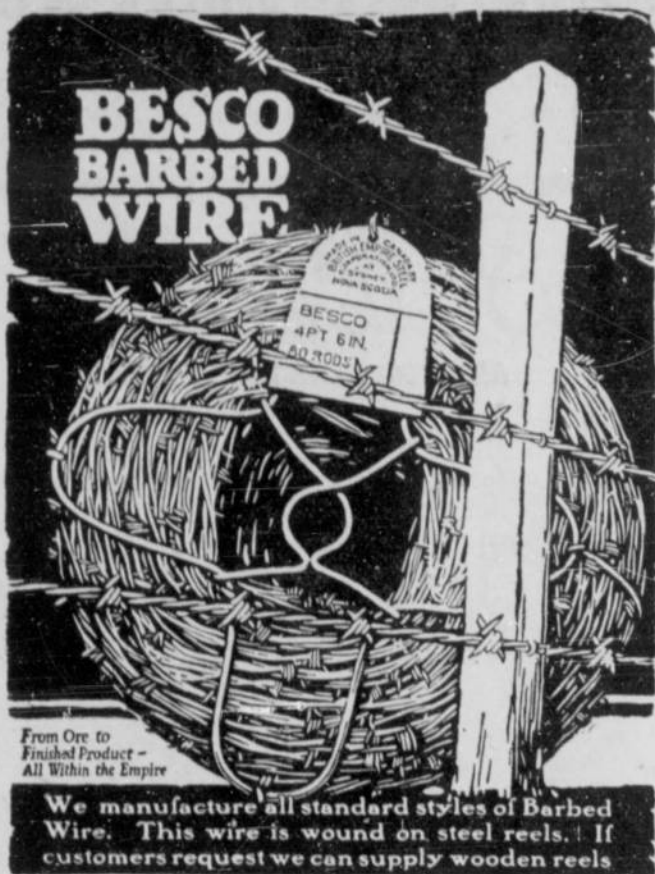
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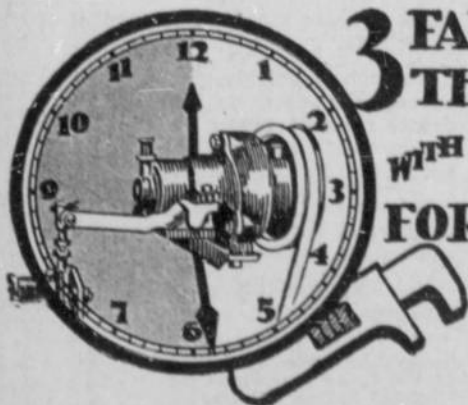
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Mr. Virgil G. Putnam, Bedford, Iowa, writes: "My Pickering Fordson Governor not only saves fuel, but it holds the motor at an even speed and prolongs its life."

Mr. Harry H. Bourn, Wauskesha, Wisconsin, says: "Had no trouble installing the Pickering on my Fordson. I had previously used two other makes but only the Pickering gave such an even flow of power."

Mr. Curtis Flinchum, May King, Kentucky, after equipping his Fordson with a Pickering, writes: "I cut 2,000 feet of hickory quicker than

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The Grain Growers' Guide

The North Dakota Agricultural College states that corn may be considered mature when the ears reach the glazing stage. In the worst corn season in Manitoba the early flints will reach that stage; remember corn does not rust.

In the period between 1907 and 1917, in two seasons only ('15 and '17) our field corn did not reach the glazing stage. From 1918 to 1927 there were four poor corn seasons, '18, '24, '26 and '27; every one of these seasons our corn reached the glazing stage. That is in 20 years there were two seasons that corn did not mature. In 1927 corn sown May 30 ripened, oats sown on that date were worthless from rust.

Jas. MacCallum had Gehu and Falconer sown the first of June on heavy clay soil, that reached the glazing stage before the first September frost. The oats in this section sown at the same time were not worth threshing.

The new "College" varieties — Howes Alberta Flint and Manalta, will ripen anywhere that barley can be ripened. Unfortunately, seed of these varieties is not available commercially. The writer's experience in handling seed corn for 20 years is the basis for this statement. Seed corn can be ripened and cured in Manitoba by thousands of bushels whenever the demand is strong enough to justify the investment of the necessary money for a drying plant.

Wheat sown on corn ground will usually yield about two bushels less per acre than wheat on summerfallow; but it can be sown earlier, will grade higher, there will be less straw and in a rust year, less rust. The lower cost for twine and threshing will offset the lower yield per acre. In the durum wheat belt the advantages of corn ground over summerfallow are greater than where Marquis wheat is grown. If we continue growing durum wheat in southwestern Manitoba we will have to stop practicing the "black" summerfallow. In this section we had 40 and 50 bushel straw and 15 and 20 bushel yields.

In conclusion I ask those interested two questions: First, is a grain crop that does not rust worth growing? Second, to the farmer who is buying oats this fall, could you use a few hundred bushels of corn this fall, grown on your own farm?—Gordon McLaren.

Identifying Seed by Taste

What is the difference between the seeds of alfalfa, sweet clover and yellow trefoil? The seeds of these three plants are so much alike in size and color that they are difficult to distinguish excepting by close observation, so says John Buchanan, Field Husbandry Dept. O.A.C. The following points may be observed:

Well matured sweet clover seed is much more uniform in shape and size than is alfalfa seed. The sweet clover seeds are of an oval shape with a slight notch near one end; while the alfalfa seeds vary from a rather long bean shape to a shorter and more angular shape, and all have a notch about midway on one side. Yellow trefoil seeds run very uniform, being of a short kid-

ney shape, slightly larger at one end than at the other and having a small pointed projection instead of a notch. This projection is located a little closer to the small end of the seed than to the large end.

Besides these differences in shape and uniformity the sweet clover can easily be distinguished from either of the others by its somewhat bitter taste and smell.

Disc Harrow Sharpening

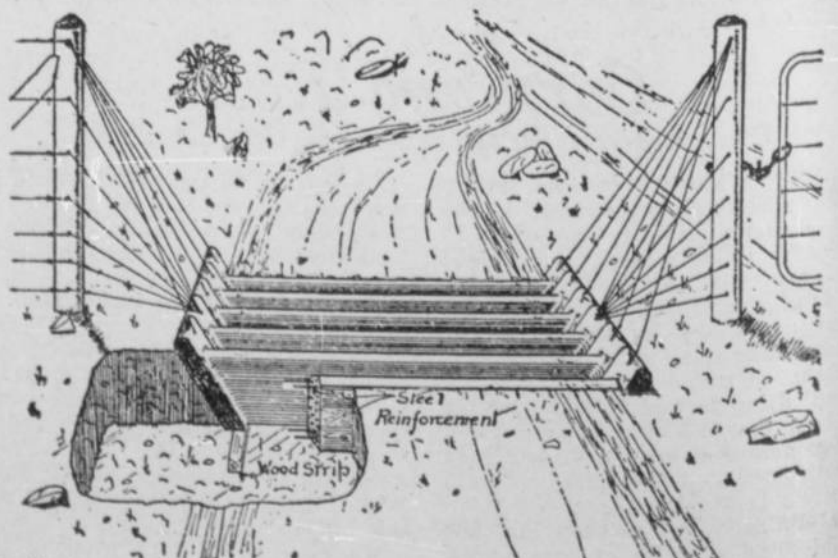
Devices of various types are now on the market for sharpening disc harrows, and, in general, these can be bought more cheaply than makeshift devices can be made by the farmer himself. One type is a heavy frame into which a disc gang is fastened and the gang is then driven by means of belt and sprocket chain from a gas engine. The sharpening is done by a piece of hardened steel held against disc edge as it rotates. Other devices rotate the disc and sharpen it with a grinder. In some cases the discs are removed and ground separately and then polished at the same time. Still another method is to sharpen the discs while at work in the field by means of a heavy rod or pipe which hooks over the disc thimble or axle, while pressure on the other end by the operator holds a piece of sharp hardened steel or file against the edge as the disc turns.

For best work the disc should be sharpened each year, yet many go many years without attention and their owners wonder why they do not do satisfactory work.

Barge and Bull Rake

A great many enquiries have been received recently, in connection with the method of harvesting that I have adopted and used entirely for the past four seasons, and which was discussed in an article in The Guide last spring, namely the use of a barge and header for cutting grain and a bull rake to transport the small stacks to the threshing outfit.

For the benefit of those who did not see the article referred to above, I will briefly state some of the main features of the method. We cut the grain with the header, elevate the cut grain into a barge or tank which is about eight feet square and seven feet high. The grain is tramped into this barge and topped off nicely when the barge is filled. When the load is completed the barge is tipped slightly backward and the load slid off. You then have a stack 8x8 feet and about eight or nine feet high with perpendicular sides and a nice top to shed rain. These stacks shed water very well, in fact they are almost waterproof if the straw is short, or in other words, if the grain is cut close to the heads. The grain is cut at about the stage of maturity as when cut with a binder. These stacks when dry are transported to the threshing by means of a homemade bull rake which picks the stacks off the ground and delivers them with no waste. The principal idea is to cut down harvesting expenses by adopting a method that costs very little, and use practically the same machinery that one already has. This barge and bull rake



This is the type of automobile gate recommended by The Farmer's Weekly, of Bloemfontein, South Africa. In districts of western Canada where snowfall is heavy it would be impracticable, but in the Chinook country it might be preferable to the heavy mechanical gates worked with ropes.

can be made by any farmer with material found in almost every farmer's junk pile.

This past season has again proved that this method of harvesting is superior to the other methods used in this locality, from the standpoint of economy, grade and safety from wet weather. In every district in Alberta there is still grain in stocks unthreshed, and some grain still uncut waiting for a combine, and there are still some of these stacks out. The stacks appear to be in perfect condition and will come out good without a doubt. We had much more wet weather this season than in any previous year, but in spite of it all the wheat came out in fine shape. There were hundreds of acres of this stacked wheat threshed after there was a foot of snow, and the wheat turned out just as good as that which was threshed before the snow came.

The hundreds of letters received last year for detailed information as to the construction of the barge and bull rake, forced me to get out blue prints showing the construction and material used, in detail. These were supplied at a cost of \$10 for a complete set. As far as I have found out there has not been anyone that had difficulty in making them, and they report favorably.

We find that the reduction in cost of harvesting with this method has decreased at least 50 per cent. and at the same time improves the grade, as well as putting the cut grain into a weather-resisting condition.—H. Hallman, Acadia Valley, Alta.

Objects to Contracts

I am issuing a word of warning to men contemplating working on farms in western Canada this season. As an employer of men I feel justified in issuing this warning. There are farmers who will endeavor to get men to sign a contract for services for a definite period. This is a thing a man should not do, as it is most unsatisfactory on both sides. If a farmer cannot keep his men without a signed contract there is usually a reason; poor sleeping quarters, poor food, and usually poor pay. Having been an employer for many years I find that the average man is extremely good if treated right, but if bound by a contract he feels that he is working under compulsion. If a man is not satisfied with his job it is far more satisfactory for both sides, employer and man, that they immediately sever connections with each other.

Another thing, there is quite a traffic in boys at the present time. A farmer gets a minor, pays him practically nothing, on the grounds that he is being "taught farming." From numerous instances that have come under my observation, here is the way farming is taught—rise at 4 a.m., milk cows, feed, clean and harness numerous horses, work ten hours in the fields, milk cows again and do numerous other chores and on some days, instead of field work, do work on roads for which the employer gets from \$8 to \$10 and the boy sometimes 50 cents, and sometimes not. Usually work finishes about 10 p.m. "and the rest of the time is your own."

Now, I never have the slightest difficulty in keeping my men because we have an understanding that there is to be fair treatment on both sides. Suppose the average wages being paid in the district are \$50 per month and a man offered to work for \$40, that man has a very poor estimation of himself and he will find plenty of employers willing to take advantage of him; result endless friction. I hear farmers say, "farm help is deteriorating." This is erroneous; there were never so many good men available as there are today. Treat them right and I guarantee that in return they will treat the employer right.—Fairplay.

The Twenty-Acre Farm-Laborer

There is not a farmer on a quarter or a half-section in all the prairie country, who has not wished he could get a man just for a day or two. For lack of one, he must either let something go undone or add extra hours to those that are already too long. Many a woman lies in her grave, because she lacked the few days' rest she could easily have had, if only a woman could have been found to take charge for a few days.

This situation could be greatly

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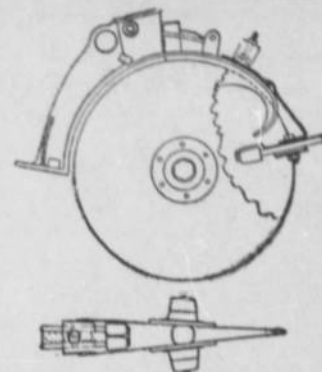
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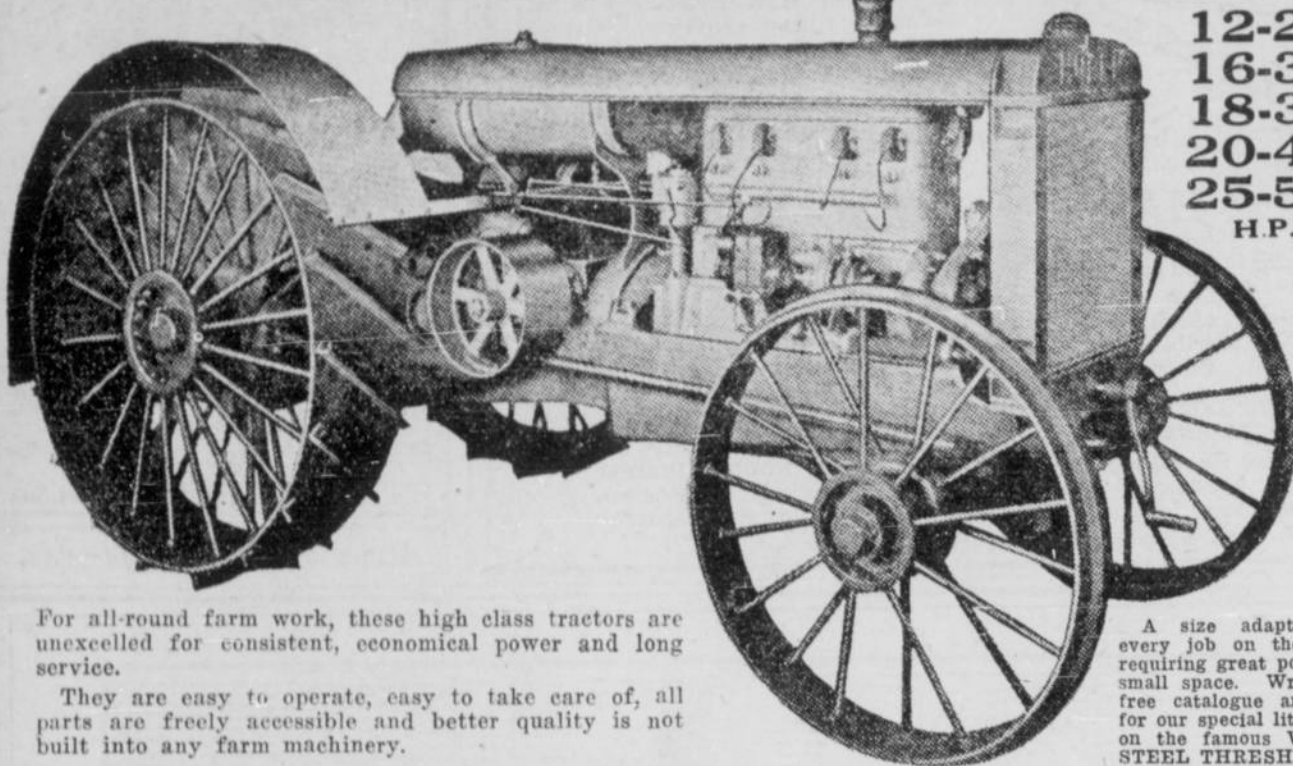
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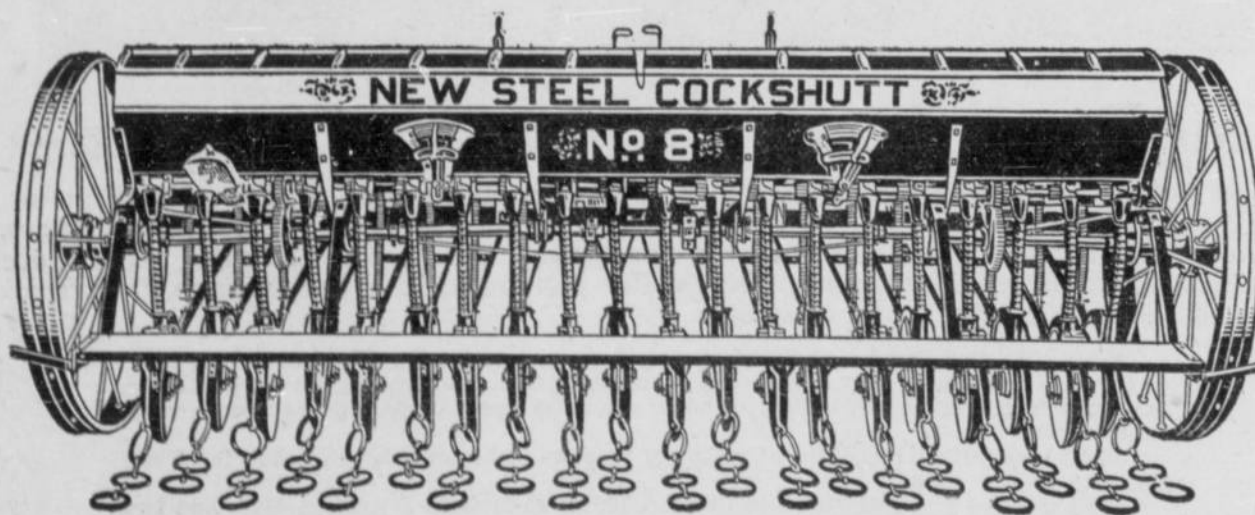
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"Cockshutt Implements Make Farming Pay Better"

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When sending money by mail use Bank, Postal or Express Money Orders.

The Grain Growers' Guide relieved by the presence in each community of one, two or three farmer-laborer families placed according to the size of the family and the nature of the community.

There are distinct advantages to the man, the wife and the family in having a little place they can call their own. Besides there are few farmers who need to employ both a man and wife, and still fewer who have separate accommodation for them. Having a place of their own, these people will take some pride in fixing it up and the children will learn more of homemaking than they could otherwise.

The garden on the little farm can be made large enough to supply the needs of the family and the children can be employed in the care of it, much to their own benefit. A cow or two can be kept to supply all butter, milk and cream needed for the family table and perhaps to add a few dollars to the family exchequer. Living near the village in this way would ensure to the children easy and regular access to school.

Whole Family Finds Employment

The value of the sense of independence which this system would create in the farmer-laborer and his family can scarcely be estimated. Nor would the advantages be mostly in favor of the small farmer-laborer and his family. The larger farmer who does not keep hired help regularly will be delighted to do a hundred things which require two men, when he can get a man for a few days and does not need to keep him for a month, which is about the shortest time for which he could get one from a labor bureau. Besides he will have the advantage of knowing in advance the qualifications of the man for the job.

The demand for the wife and girls for odd days will not be less than for the man, as there is never a time in most communities that there is not someone frantically combing the whole countryside in search of a girl for a few days or weeks at the time of a birth, or after an accident.

Then too, there are many in these provinces who wish to make an extended visit during the winter months, but cannot leave the place uncared for. They hesitate to put an entire stranger in charge, but would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of employing a family of farm laborers.

In conclusion, I would say it is an excellent plan, if not overdone by placing more farm laborers' families than will be well supplied with the necessary labor to provide them with a good living.—J. V. Howey, Munson, Alta.

Other Side of Picture

Ed. note—Splendid idea from the standpoint of the employer. The prospective employee will be anxious to know how many days employment he would get in a year, what his yearly earnings would aggregate, and if it would equal the sum required to maintain a decent standard of living for his family. The bargain must be a satisfactory one to both parties or the scheme would not be workable. It is highly probable that for three or four months in the year the itinerant farm-laborer would be virtually unemployed. As he would be paid by the day, his employment even during the summer would be dependant on the weather. He would not be likely to average more than twenty working days a month, taking no consideration of lost time between jobs. He would only be hired in emergencies, and emergency hours are pretty long on the farm. There would be a tendency everywhere he was employed to demand a bigger day's work of him, than is demanded of men who work the year round for less money per day. The type of man who would respond to that sort of a demand, is not always the man who will be satisfied with the limited future which such an occupation holds. City work with shorter hours, and higher pay, will be more attractive. There are some instances where a combination of the right laborer and the right locality will produce the results Mr. Howey expects. We do not think the scheme capable of very wide application.

Obvious Overstatement

Owing to a typographical error in the last issue of The Guide, brush cutters drawn by 15 H.P. tractors were credited with the power to mow down trees 18 inches in diameter. This should have read eight inches in diameter.

Around Barn and Feed Lot



A record breeder

Four pairs of twins in four years, eight calves in all. That is the record of this Aberdeen-Angus cow belonging to A. E. Hancock, Tate, Sask.

Condemns Inoculation

A recent article in The Guide on contagious abortion in cattle prompts one of our subscribers to advocate the widespread adoption of inoculation. The Guide has long been aware of the possibilities of conferring immunity against this disease by inoculation, but in view of the strong stand taken by the Federal Health of Animals branch has hesitated to give publicity to inoculation propaganda. Now that the matter is raised, we quote from the speech of Dr. A. E. Cameron, chief veterinary inspector, speaking on contagious abortion before the Manitoba Dairy Association in Winnipeg, last month:

"The injection of living contagious abortion germs in suspension has been carried out extensively, and the consensus of opinion is that in very badly infected herds the number of abortions is reduced, but not below a certain fairly regular percentage. Very grave doubts as to the wisdom of this procedure have arisen, and until further confirmation is obtained in properly controlled herds, this practice is not officially advocated.

"It must be kept in mind, that the disease is being actually inoculated into the animal, and the number of carriers of the disease might be materially increased by this method.

"It is certain that the injection of living contagious abortion vaccine should only be permissible under special control, and only used in badly infected herds—which cannot well be made worse."

Ayrshire as Dual-Purpose Cow

Wm. Brown speaks with real conviction about the Ayrshire cow. Although the Ayrshire is regarded as one of the leading dairy breeds, Mr. Brown thinks his favorite cattle have a real claim to be regarded as dual-purpose cattle. Owing to their compact conformation they make a tidy looking carcass when fattened, and their propensity to put on beef is conceded by all. The meat is of fine grain and they dress out a high percentage, higher probably than any other dairy breed. Mr. Brown relates it as a fact that he has seen Ayrshire

steers in their home market bringing a halfpenny a pound more than beef bred steers because of their superior quality.

When a herd of dairy cows have to be kept and their progeny sold as beef, there is nothing to equal Ayrshire cows used conjointly with a Shorthorn bull, again quoting Mr. Brown. There are many such herds in Scotland and feeders from these establishments find ready sale in that discriminating cattle market where the best Canadians go at a discount. Admittedly the milking qualities of the heifers from this cross is not high, but the reciprocal cross—Ayrshire sires on Shorthorn dams—produces good milkers, noted for their size.

Sweet Clover for Hogs

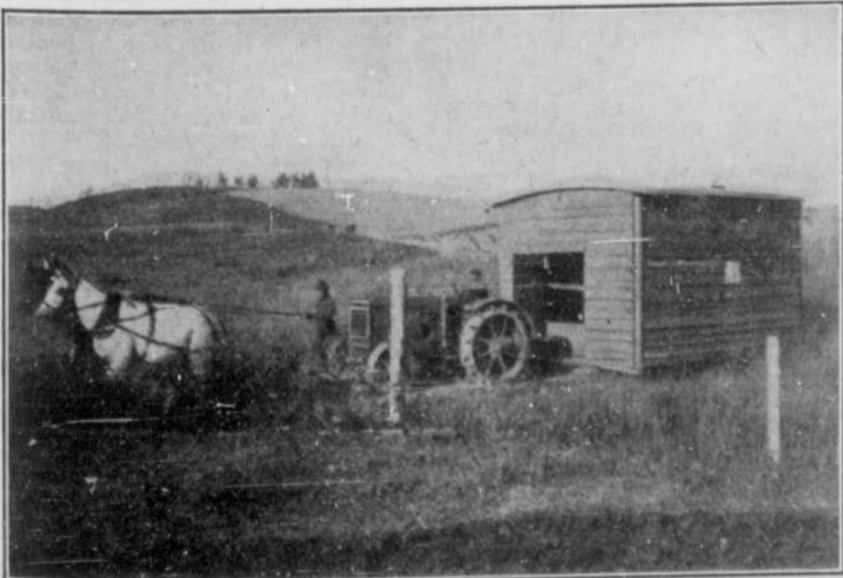
All hog raisers are not agreed as to the value of sweet clover pasture, but this farm reader gives it his unqualified approval.

"I turn my hogs on to the sweet clover pasture in the spring as soon as there is four inches of growth. Generally the clover grows so rapidly that it gets away from the pigs in a few weeks. As the plants get coarse the pigs seem to lose their taste for it, so I clip it with the mower. A home-made device at the end of the cutter bar keeps it a good height from the ground. After clipping, the new growth comes out and the pigs take to it as readily as when they are first turned on to it. By means of periodic clipping it is possible to make a small patch of clover furnish hog pasture till well into the fall."

Marking Hogs

The growth of co-operative shipping brings an increased number of hogs to market which must be identified after their arrival at the stock yards. Marking hogs is one of those jobs nobody likes, the hogs least of all. It is one of those jobs easy to give advice about, but which, if there is a lack of co-operation on the part of the hog, is so hard to accomplish in a workmanlike way.

It may not be amiss, however, to say that hogs should be as closely penned as possible, and all fuss and noise



[Photo from Mrs. R. H. Hancox, "High Meadows," Rochford Bridge, Alta.]

Horses help tractor in pinch

A 15-H.P. tractor will develop 15 horse power and very little more—sometimes a lot less. A horse is good for five horse power or more for a few minutes. Therefore this tractor with the three horses ahead could deliver the 30 horse power which was required to lug this granary up a steep hill.

Wonderful New Milking Method

Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before



The Surge Milker

4ft. or 4inches

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Address..... Province.....
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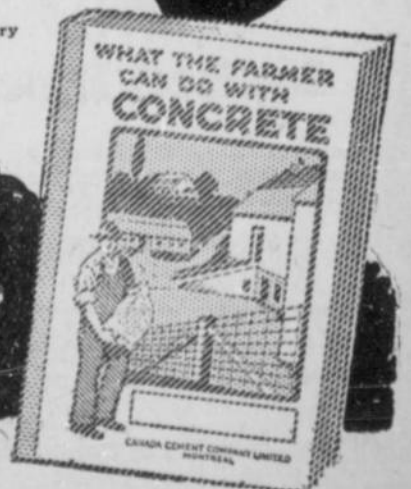
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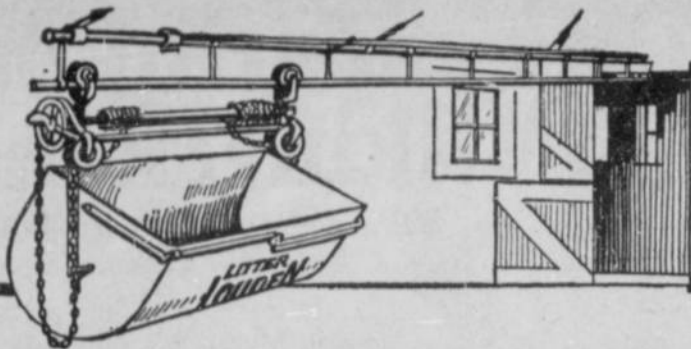
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The Two Highest Prices

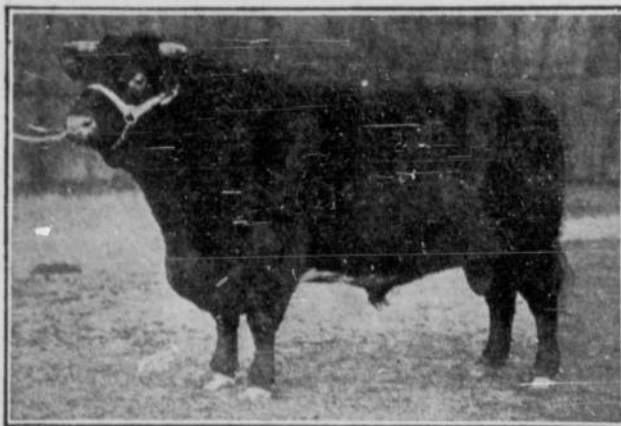
in the Congress Shorthorn Sale in Chicago in February (\$1,800 and \$1,375) were paid for animals contributed by

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Good Shorthorns are in Demand

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How to salt your stock

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Please send folder "Iodized Salt for Stock," also other bulletins marked.

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Mark X opposite bulletins desired, cut out list and send with coupon.

"Experimental Study of Butter Salt."

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"Salt and Smoke Your Meats at the Same Time."

"How to Use Smoked Salt."

"The Curing of Hay by Salt" (3 bulletins)

"Salt for Cannery Purposes."

"Salt for Farm Animals."

FREE

Two Old Stagers



Above: Old Judy's exact birth date is lost in the records of antiquity. Certainly it was over 21 years ago. She still does service for the children of H. E. Sanders.

Left: Fan, who is 28, took her place on a four-horse team through seeding last year. She has an indulgent master in P. H. Anderson, Argyle, Man.

avoided. If the hair on the animals is long enough, clip marks may be sufficient. Have the scissors sharp. Patience is not a virtue with hogs in strange surroundings. Clippers are better than scissors if you can get your hog where he will stand quietly. The best combination of all is clippers and roof paint. Apply the paint with a broom handle, allowing the excess to drip off before stroking it across the de-haired strip. If you lose your patience while the stick is wet with paint there may be some confusion in reading the marks. The Dominion Livestock Branch have just published a short bulletin illustrating 28 possible combinations that may be stamped on a ear load of hogs with a few simple strokes that a broom handle will make. The bulletin may be had free upon application to Ottawa.

Rabbits Test Sweet Clover

The day has arrived when "Peter Rabbit" falls victim to the timeworn policy, "if you're not sure a thing is safe to eat, try it out on the dog first." Now-a-days when cattlemen are uncertain as to the safety of feeding their cattle sweet clover, hay or silage they are urged to try the hay or silage out on tame rabbits first. If the rabbits live and thrive the hay or silage is good for the cattle. This policy of trying it out on the rabbits first is now being recommended by the veterinary department at the North Dakota Agricultural college, in an endeavor to cut out the risks cattlemen run when feeding mouldy or spoiled sweet clover, hay or silage to their cattle.

That some specimens of mouldy or spoiled sweet clover, hay and silage produce a specific disease in cattle, the so-called "sweet clover poisoning," is now definitely known. This disease cannot be detected by the owner of the cattle from external appearances until the damage has been done. If the blood of the sweet clover-poisoned animal is examined from time to time, it will be found that it gradually loses its power of coagulation or clot when drawn from the body. When the blood reaches a certain lowered clotting power it passes through the walls of the blood vessels out into the tissues and hemorrhages result. The animal perishes by bleeding internally.

Recent studies conducted by the veterinary department at the North Dakota Agricultural college under the supervision of Drs. A. F. Schalk, and L. M. Roderick, indicate that tame rabbits are affected more readily and much earlier with sweet clover poisoning than cattle under the same conditions of feeding. When fed continually on sweet clover containing the disease-pro-

ducing qualities sufficiently to cause the disease, a large majority of the rabbits arrive at the bleeding stage and die within six to 20 days, with an average of about 10 or 11 days. This is invariably from one week to ten days earlier, than cattle begin bleeding when fed the same material.

The plan as suggested by the veterinary department is to obtain a hutch of four or more tame rabbits. Begin feeding the sweet clover, hay or silage to both the rabbits and cattle at the same time. The sweet clover should be selected from the same place or layer of the stack or mow for both the rabbits and the cattle. If any of the rabbits die, they should be sent immediately to the veterinary department, Manitoba Agricultural College, and the cattle taken off the sweet clover.

An examination at the veterinary department will show whether or not the cause of death was from sweet clover poisoning. Cattle taken off the disease-producing hay or silage soon will recover.

Sweet clover pasture does not seem to produce the sweet clover poisoning disease, according to trials conducted by the veterinarians.

Further information on this subject can be obtained free in circulars 27 and 35.

World Uses Bigger Wool Crop

"Further expansion of wool production can only be effected at well maintained prices," says T. C. McCarroll, of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, writing in the March issue of Commerce Monthly.

"A world wide increase in the number of sheep in response to favorable prices since the 1921 liquidation, culminated last season in what was probably a new high record for world production of wool. This constituted an increase of approximately 15 per cent. from the low point of 1922 and temporarily relieved the pressure for supplies which had been developing since that time. The temper of demand, however, is indicated by a renewed upward trend in wool prices this year as the result of a four per cent. decline in output due to drought in Australia and South America.

"It had become apparent before the war that wool production was failing to keep pace with the growth of population and a moderate rise in wool prices had in the first decade of the century attracted comment.

"The problem of expansion in wool production has received considerable attention. It arises primarily from the limitations in extent and quality of the unoccupied grazing lands and the continued decline of sheep in mixed farming areas. With the exhaustion of good grazing land the expansion of wool production must involve the re-establishment of sheep on farms and the further intensification of range production. As these methods are more expensive it seems likely that further expansion will be predicated upon a more favorable relation of wool prices to the general commodity level than, until the war, has been the case for the last half century.

"The opening up for settlement of vast areas of virgin land in the Western and Southern Hemispheres provided the basis for the great expansion in the wool-growing industry that characterized the latter half of the 19th century.

Marginal Lands Utilized

"Since then extension to the less productive marginal areas has been proceeding, but is a matter of slow evolution entirely dissimilar to the quick rush with which the better parts were flooded with sheep. Gains in these directions tended to be offset by the continued decline of sheep in the older countries and the encroachment of general agriculture on sheep range with the influx of settlers.

"The bulk of the wools suitable for clothing purposes originates today in the most recently settled lands of the Western and Southern Hemispheres, and it is to these countries that the world must look for any immediate expansion. Five countries—Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, South Africa, Uruguay—and the twelve western states of the United States produce 60 per cent. of the total world output.

"Wool production on the range, though still capable of expansion, has entered the period when added increments of capital and labor yield less than equivalent returns. As sheep raising in its present extensive form will ultimately have to give way on much land that is suitable for cultivation it seems likely that in the future range production will be supplemented increasingly by the use of sheep in mixed farming operations.

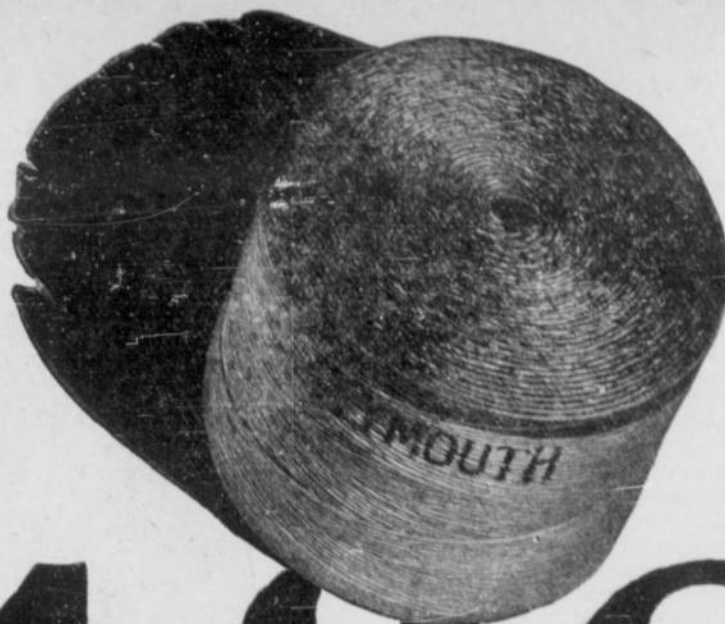
Economics of Mutton Raising


"It is difficult to determine with certainty the causes for the decline of farm sheep husbandry. There are enough instances of profitable operation under relatively intensive conditions to indicate that the general elimination of sheep is not due to inherent disabilities to fit into farm schedules. In part at least the decline is due to the fact that in a range-controlled market there has been but a limited incentive to use sheep on farms. From the early eighties until the war wool prices were relatively low as compared to other farm products.

"It is true that the price of wool has had somewhat less influence on farm flocks since the transition to a meat basis. But returns from wool still account for at least 35-40 per cent. of total receipts. Sheep, moreover, and particularly mutton sheep, are subject to parasitic attack which impoverishes their condition even when not fatal and they readily show the effects of crowding in winter. Efficient husbandry is a prerequisite to successful sheep farming on a meat basis. Without the incentive of profitable wool prices meat can be produced more easily otherwise and sheep have been displaced on farms by other domestic animals. Under more favorable market conditions, therefore, it is probable that expansion of sheep farming is entirely practicable."



Gentle as a kitten, says H. Grabowski, Brunkild, Man., but there is something about the coyote's eyes that suggest his thought never strays far from chicken or lamb.



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It is the only twine which is guaranteed 28,800 ft. per bale.

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It leads in every one of the six points which make all Plymouth twines better.

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A Visitor From Abroad

CANADA has had as speaker guest, for the past six weeks, a woman who has been closely associated with many phases of rural life in England and Scotland. Mrs. May Elliott Hobbs has been on a lecture tour across Canada, under the auspices of the National Council of Education. She has spoken at a large number of points. It was fortunate that her visit to the prairie provinces was so timed that she was able to address the conventions of the school trustees in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, for by so doing she came directly in touch with a large number of rural men and women in this country. She was thus able to give them a first hand picture of some of the recent developments in the agricultural parts of the Old Land.

We were interested in Mrs. Hobbs because she was a countrywoman and because of the message she brought. She is Scotch by birth, but as she married an Englishman her home is now in England, in the little hamlet of Kelm-seott in the upper Thames Valley. Mr. Hobbs has won more than national fame as a breeder of dairy shorthorns. Quite a few stockmen in this country are familiar with the work he has accomplished in stock breeding. During the war Mrs. Hobbs was administrator to the Ministry of Agriculture. In recognition for the services she rendered in this office she was awarded the M.B.E. (Member of the British Empire.) In 1915 and 1916 she did relief work in the villages of the Marne for the Society of Friends. Later in 1920 she went to Vienna to make a survey of agricultural conditions for the same religious body. Mrs. Hobbs also planned the buying of Swiss cattle for importation into Austria.

Mrs. Hobbs was a personal friend and supporter of the late Cecil Sharp, who did remarkably fine work in collecting over 7,000 English folk songs and dances. Since his death she has been an active organizer, teacher and lecturer for the English Folk Song Society which has its headquarters in London. Mrs. Hobbs, while here, said that a few years ago in England only a very few people were familiar with folk dances and songs. Now thousands are familiar with them, do them and hundreds of people are trained and capable of teaching them to others. Many of the dances are taught in elementary and secondary schools, not only as a means of physical culture to give economy, grace and balance to the movements of the body, but as an art, in the practice of which children and adults may find the joy of self expression.

Mrs. Hobbs pointed out that many of the social country dances have been derived from dances such as the Sword and the Morris Dance, which in their original form were parts of religious ritual. They have been selected and moulded to fit the social life of the people until we have the country dances of the present day and those which are being revived again. They are not peasant dances as some have supposed. Mrs. Hobbs expressed the doubt that England ever really has had a peasant class. These dances are popular today because people are tired of the present day dancing, which is not social. They are having a profound effect on the people generally. Teachers are receiving special training in folk dances and groups or teams of dancers are putting on exhibitions of the various types at fairs and festivals. Mrs. Hobbs expressed the hope that Canada would be sufficiently interested in this form of social recreation to have schools, where they could be taught and that an opportunity might be provided to bring over from the Old Land a team of dancers, which would demonstrate how they should be properly done.

She pointed out that folk dancing was a country art which had come up from small communities and has now reached the cities. London today has a program of folk dancing every Saturday afternoon. The people are practicing the simple elements of song and dance and finding great enjoyment in it. It is a stimulation to creative genius and who can tell but it may soon stimulate

English people to fresh creative work, just as Shakespeare was stimulated to creative effort by the interest of the country people of his day in drama. Mrs. Hobbs claimed that the revival of folk song and dance in the British Isles,



Mrs. May Elliott Hobbs

to use the phrase of General Smut, has "raised the temperature of life" in country and village.

Do You Respect Your Children?

Going back to your childhood days, do you remember what impressions you got from older people? Can't you remember the teachers, the one who always treated you as if you were a real person and also the one who treated you with scant respect and used more or less sarcasm in dealing with you. There is nothing worse for a child than sarcasm. A sensitive child will fairly cringe, while a forward child will become saucy and more bold in self defence.

I like to think of a home I visited not so long ago. It was not a wealthy home but it was a real home. I visited a little while and during my stay the boys and girls came in from school. There was no peeping in at the door, no giggling. They came right in as if they had a perfect right and the mother introduced them to me calling each child by name. Each child from the little six-year-old to the 15-year-old girl came forward, shook hands and greeted me pleasantly then went about their various tasks quietly and in a well bred manner.

A cup of tea was served and the young folks were invited to partake. These children are receiving training that will be of great value to them in future years. They will not be shy and awkward when they go out into the world. The little one accidentally spilled her cup of milk. Did the mother frown or scold? No indeed, she simply said "Now that is too bad, but never mind, it might have happened to anyone. Why, don't you remember how I spilled my tea at grandma's last week?" The child was put at ease and you may be sure that she will remember and guard against such a mistake the next time. If the mother had called attention to the accident saying, "Judy

is such an awkward child, she is always spilling something" the child would have been embarrassed and probably would never have forgotten, for such things rankle in childish minds. When I took my departure the oldest boy untied my horse and helped me into the buggy; the rest took leave of me in polite fashion.

It has been said that the modern Canadian and American child is ill bred and rules the roost. Well if this is so, then the parents are to blame, for it is the lack of early training. Some people put less time in on training their children than they would in training a well bred pup, and everyone knows that a pup is worthless unless properly trained.

How different another home where I called later in the week. In this home there was everything that heart could desire, but the children acted like little demons. They ranged in age from seven to 13 and they made things interesting for their mother and spoiled her visit with me. They came into the room in a very shy manner in the first place, taking no trouble to say "how-do-you-do?" Scuffling about until their mother sent them out they made a raid on the kitchen jangling among themselves all the time. There was such a running back and forth, such a banging of doors, and such a confusion that we could hardly make ourselves heard. When tea was served the smaller ones came in asking for this and that. On being told to run away and play that they would get something later they pouted or whined, acting as disagreeably as they possibly could.

It was simply a matter of difference in the training. Treat your children as if they were real persons, as indeed they are. Respect your children and they will respect you.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Folksong and Handicraft Festival

It would seem that events are so moving that Canadians, whether they realize it or not, are learning to take an interest and pride in home handicrafts. First we had a visit from Mrs. H. Bottomley, of Montreal, representing the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild. Mrs. Bottomley told us of some of the good results of the activities of that organization. Following her visit, Manitoba organized a provincial branch of the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild. To date we have not learned what steps have been taken in the other western provinces, but they will no doubt effect whatever organization seems best to meet their particular needs.

Then we learned from Robertson Scott's Story of the Women's Institutes of the wonderful revival of interest and growth of cottage crafts in Great Britain. We learned more of this movement from Mrs. Hobbs, on her recent visit with us. We learned that the revival of interest and the hand skill of the rural people is having a profound effect on rural life in the Old Land.

Many, no doubt, will remember the festival of handicraft folksong and dance arranged last spring in the city of Quebec. Its success far exceeded the expectations of those who planned it. It was planned then to hold further festivals of the same or similar nature in Quebec and elsewhere in Canada in order to bring home to Canadians the realization of what talent and skill we have in our midst and which only needs encouragement to waken to greater things. Now the announcement has come from the Canadian Pacific Railway, under whose auspices the Quebec Festival was arranged and carried through, that a similar festival is to be arranged for Western Canada in Winnipeg, the latter part of June. This also will be arranged by the C.P.R. It will demonstrate to the public the songs and crafts and dances of the new Canadians, just as the Quebec festival showed the art and music of the French-Canadian. The handicraft exhibition for this festival will be arranged by the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild.

Prairie Substitutes

By May Williams Ward

Shut in a shack on the prairie,
Travel is not for me;

So I imagine the waves of wheat
Are the sea.

I read of the French Revolution,
To the windmill's creaking fret;
Its skeleton shadow a guillotine's
Silhouette.

I shall never visit Venice;
But a rain pool gives back the moon,
And scattering lights; I think it is like
A lagoon.

I should like to see the Madonnas—
Raphael's and the rest;
But it is sweet just to sit with my babe
At my breast.

—Ladies Home Journal

Practical Pointers

Contributed by Guide readers

A neighbor of mine made a very pretty pair of curtains from factory cotton. She split the full width so as to make two narrow curtains, and used a small piece for a little in-between valance, binding the raw edges and bottoms with orange bias braid, and leaving selvages for outsides of curtains. She formed a large scallop on bottom of each curtain before binding, and in these scallops worked a large basket of colorful flowers in simple embroidery stitches, orange and black predominating. Flour sacks could be used in lieu of factory cotton for small windows.—Mrs. M. G. M., Sask.

I find many uses for the buttons, buckles, and wire loops which are usually thrown away with the overalls our men have discarded. The buckle and slide can be crocheted over in any shade desired and used for dresses and small suits, also the wire loops can be made to do duty in many ways covered like this, and the buttons make good button forms to be covered and can be used uncovered too. The wire loops are useful as picture hangers, also as loops to curtain tiebacks in the kitchen and as loops for potholders and jelly bags. There are almost endless uses for these things, and ideas will turn up as you use them.—Mrs. J. B. A., Sask.

Needing a polisher for waxed floors, I made one out of an old dry-mop. By itself it hadn't enough weight so I cast about for something heavy. Eventually I found an old flat iron, but a piece of iron, or a stone would do just as well. I tied the iron to the top of the mop and then covered the whole mop-head with old underwear, which is nice for polishing. It is a good plan to use a leg of the underwear and to draw it on over the mop, pinning or tying the ends on top. This not only makes a firm polisher but prevents furniture and baseboards from being knocked by the iron. Long swinging strokes with this tool produce a fine polish with very little effort. Once having used it I would never go back to the laborious process of polishing by hand.—M. M. S., Sask.

After house cleaning one often has paint stains on their clothes. After the paint is hard and dry, I find the quickest and most effective way to clean it off is to saturate the stains with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine, and then wash the garment in soap suds.—R. E. P., Man.

I mend men's heavy underwear on the sewing machine. I first cut the garment open so that it will lie flat. I then put on the patch and stitch very close to the edge of the patch with the machine. I do not turn the edge in as this would make the patch bulky. I find that this method makes a neater and stronger patch than when done by hand. I also finish around the hole on the right side with machine, turning this edge in.—Mrs. A. F., Sask.

I keep a list of china and silverware on the inside of my buffet door so that when I am having a party or am serving refreshments to the Farm Women's club or the Ladies' Aid, I can see at a glance if there will be enough for the crowd. It is so easy to forget how many cups, saucers, plates, spoons, etc., there are in the house if no such list is at hand. I find it saves me a great deal of time.—M. M. S., Sask.

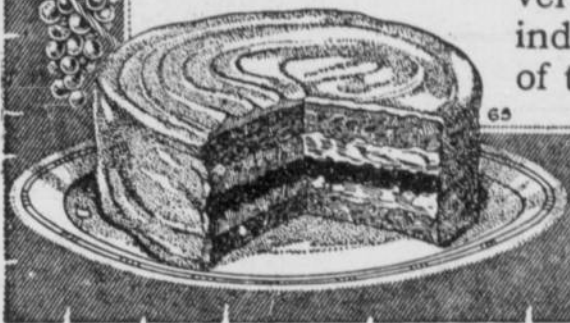
Cornflakes make an excellent substitute for buttered crumbs when scattered over the top of a dish to be baked in the oven. If the food must be cooked for a considerable time the flakes are added near the end. In cases where the oven is not hot enough to brown the top, corn flakes are even better than bread crumbs.—M. M. S., Sask.

In a home where a number of magazines is taken, it is a good plan to make a note on the cover of articles of special interest. This habit has saved me hours of searching through piles of magazines when wishing to refer to some particular issue.—M. M. S., Sask.

BLUE RIBBON



YOU know what a tragedy it is when the pastry is soggy—cakes and pies are heavy and a failure. Mainly, Madam, some fault in that "little thing"—the BAKING POWDER. So next time you order Baking Powder, say "BLUE RIBBON." Then give it the Baking Day Test. We have no fear of your verdict, and that of the hungry individuals who make short work of the baking.



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AT DRUG, DEPARTMENT, GROCERY AND GENERAL STORES

Will the Color Fade?

It pays to buy trade-marked goods for summer dresses and rompers

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

FEW things are as disappointing as a pretty summer dress which gradually fades and loses most of its loveliness. Before the warm season is half over the owner has to admit to herself that she made a poor investment. As a rule, but not always, garments or fabrics that fade are cheap in the first place and can never be expected to retain their original colors. The fact is, quality cannot be bought cheaply, in this complicated modern world, and we homemakers might just as well face it fairly and squarely. To pay a low price for summer dress-goods is poor economy. For instance, gingham at 15 cents a yard simply aren't worth buying, because the colors are crude and are likely to fade after washing and being worn a few times.

Moreover, the weave in lower grades of gingham is not as firm or as even as that of better qualities, and this affects the length of time the fabric will wear. Even if it is necessary to give twice as much money for good materials, it pays in the end, because the color will be retained and the cloth will out-wear two garments made of poor stuff. Thus you will save yourself the time and trouble of extra dressmaking, and in addition will have no worry about colors "bleeding" in the washtub or fading in general wear. In families where there are growing children, fadeless colors are really a necessity on account of letting down hems, patching, and making over last year's dresses.

Make Use of Trade-Marks

While price is a fair guide in buying, it is not entirely a reliable one. A trade-mark is more of a safeguard, because a man who puts his name and guarantee on his product is usually positive that it will give good service. If it fails to come up to his claims the purchaser has his name and address and can demand a refund. Trade-marked goods are usually standardized; that is, the yarns and weave are uniform and the dyes are of high quality. In the case of ready-mades, a trade-mark or guarantee is to be found on a label or tag, while on fabrics it is either woven in the selvedge or is attached in some other way to the bolt. By these means it is easy to ascertain whether your purchases are likely to give good service. Anyone who buys unbranded fabrics or garments is not only running a risk of securing poor dyes, but is making it harder for other purchasers and also for honest manufacturers.

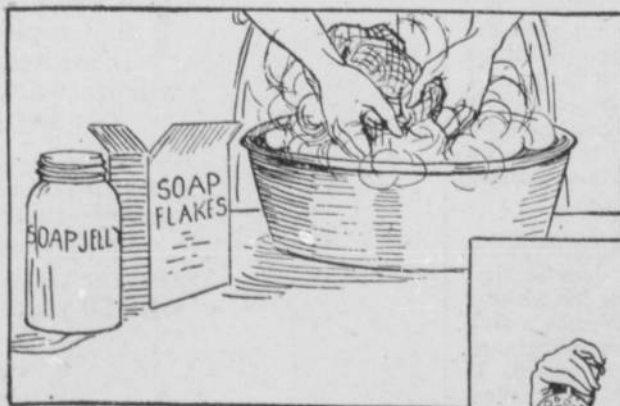
To be really serviceable, a colored fabric should be fast to everything—to laundering, sunlight, perspiration and

washer with other clothes without any trouble, but when colors "run" or bleed the garments should be done by themselves. To deliberately hang colored garments in the sun to dry is inviting trouble because of the powerful bleaching action of its rays, especially when the fabric is wet. Turn the article inside out, place it on a smooth wooden hanger and allow it to dry in the shade. When ironing, do not use a very hot iron, as the extreme heat may have an effect upon even the best dyes.

Use These Tests at Home

Until recently, it has been the custom to "set" colors before laundering if there was any doubt about the fastness, but science has proved that the use of salt, alum, vinegar and other reagents is waste of time. Any dye that "runs" or "bleeds" is not affected by household treatment so it is useless to experiment. The best way to avoid the annoyance of "bleeding" is to buy only those materials which are sure to give good service. One of the characteristics of poorly dyed fabrics is their tendency to "crock" or rub off on the underwear. Crocking results when loose dye is permitted to remain in the fabric. Rinsing in several waters until the last one is clear is one way of getting rid of the surplus dye. Sometimes this tendency can be detected at the store by rubbing the fabric with a handkerchief. If it becomes colored the material is sure to crock.

If by any chance you take a fancy to a piece of material that is not guaranteed color-fast by the manufacturer, it will pay you to secure a sample and test it at home. About three inches straight across the goods will be sufficient. Divide it into four pieces and keep one for comparison. Place another in the sun where it can remain undisturbed for a couple of weeks. Cover half of it with a thick piece of cardboard and at the end of the experiment compare the protected material with the exposed part. If there is much difference between the two, it is an indication that the color is not sun-fast and that it will fade in general wear out-of-doors. Use one of the remaining pieces of cloth for a laundry test. Make a suds of any mild soap or flakes and warm soft water and gently wash the material in it. Rinse, dry and press and compare it with the original sample. If there is much difference in color, it is not worth buying, but if it stood the treatment without losing color try the following test: Rub soap on to the remaining sample and scrub it vigorously in hot water for a few minutes. Rinse, dry



A colored garment should be washed carefully with a mild soap and hung inside-out to dry in the shade.

to general wear. Some material can be washed safely and yet fade in the sun; others lose their colors even with the most careful laundering, so it is advisable to read labels and guarantees carefully to find out whether the dyes can be depended upon. Of course, it is only fair to give wash-goods reasonable treatment even though the dyes are guaranteed to be fast. Never use harsh soaps, washing powders, bleaching solutions, or an excess of washing soda because these things are particularly injurious to colored materials. Allowing garments to become very soiled is also undesirable because rubbing is necessary to dislodge the dirt. The safest way to wash colored goods is in a suds made from warm soft water and a mild soap. Guaranteed fabrics can be put in the



in bright sunlight and press, examining the material very closely. If no change has occurred the dye is pretty sure to be tubfast. Tests such as these are well worth trying because they save disappointment and waste of money.

As a general rule it pays to buy "yarn-dyed" fabrics rather than those which are "piece-dyed." You can tell the difference by looking at the back of the goods—the former are the same color on both sides, while the latter are lighter on the under side. For yarn-dyed materials the yarns are colored before being made up, but piece-dyed fabrics are woven before dyeing. The former are usually preferable because the dye penetrates the fibres more thoroughly than is possible after weaving. Piece-dyed goods, notably some prints, have a tendency to wear white in regions

where there is the greatest strain or friction.

I am a firm believer in buying guaranteed material for curtains. They may cost a little more, but stay fresh longer and therefore do not need to be renewed so frequently. In my kitchen windows where the sun pours in daily for many hours, I put up mauve checked gingham which looks as fresh today as when the curtains were made. This is a particularly good test because mauve is a color that fades easily if the dye is poor. The material which cost 75 cents a yard, was guaranteed by a firm whose word could be relied on, and as each width was cut up the middle the outlay was not large. A large variety of cretonnes guaranteed color-fast are now on the market and are well worth buying.

Satisfying Breakfasts

The first meal of the day should be wholesome and attractive

By MARY C. HILTZ, B.S., M.A.,

DOES your family start the day with a good breakfast? Breakfast on the farm should be not only wholesome and attractive, but substantial in amounts as well. Theoretically the early morning meal is the most important of all, for it follows the period of longest fasting. From one quarter to one third of the whole day's food should be contained in the breakfast menu.

The general breakfast menu should include fruit, cereal and some protein dish, with or without toast or muffins and jam. The fruit may be fresh fruit, such as oranges, apples or grapefruit or other fruit when it is in season, or dried fruit, such as figs, prunes and apricots. A combination of the fruit and cereal makes a delicious dish and is usually enjoyed by all the family. Nothing is nicer than a baked apple put in the centre of a porridge bowl and a good serving of rolled oats poured around it, unless it is cream of wheat served with dates or raisins. Many other combinations may be tried which will prove very popular.

The old fashioned rolled oats or oatmeal will always be enjoyed but even the best food becomes wearisome unless variety is introduced. Here is a chance to try out cracked wheat, corn meal, and many other varieties that are now on the market. The cooked cereals are best but the ready cooked cereals should not be condemned as they help to give variety although they cost more. Cereals made from the whole grain are most desirable as they contain iron and vitamins as well as having a laxative action. Bran flakes, puffed wheat, grape nuts, etc., if used occasionally are wholesome and have the advantage of being easy to serve because they require no preparation. These cereals should all be served with thin cream or whole milk, and very little sugar. Very often cereals can be cooked the day before and just reheated for breakfast, or if the housewife has a fireless cooker she can put her cereal in the night before, and take it out steaming hot ready to serve for breakfast, the next day. Occasionally the cereal may be cooked the day before and made rather stiff. Then before serving in the morning, thin it with milk and finish cooking.

The protein dish must be some food that will serve as a body builder. Eggs in any form are very acceptable as well as creamed fish with the occasional use of crisp bacon or sausages. The use of too much meat at breakfast should be discouraged, so the housewife must vary the menu in such a way that it will not be missed. It is well known that the hard work on the farm requires an expenditure of energy that must be met by a liberal allowance of food. This requirement is best met by foods such as cereals and fats that will supply energy. Since meat is always used at least once a day and sometimes twice, it is not necessary to have it for breakfast, too. Here is a recipe for Swiss eggs that is very nice.

Swiss Eggs

To one tablespoon of butter melted

in a frying pan add one-half cup of thin cream or whole milk. When simmering slip four eggs in carefully. Season, and when nearly set sprinkle with two tablespoons of grated cheese. Serve on toast and pour the cream around it.

Ham Toast

Mince one and one-half cups of left over ham and moisten with stewed tomato or tomato sauce. Make sandwiches of this mixture and white bread. Dip in a mixture of egg and milk and saute in a hot frying pan with a little butter or fat. Minced sausage may be used in place of the ham.

Scrambled Potatoes and Eggs

Dice left-over potatoes and saute them in a little fat. Push them to one side of the pan and scramble two or three eggs. Combine them with the potatoes at the last minute.

Eggs may be cooked in many different ways—poached, fried, made into omelets, coddled, boiled—a never ending variety.

This is sometimes sufficient for the family, but if not, toast or muffins may be served with a little jam or honey. Brown bread toasted makes a nice change, and different types of muffins such as bran muffins, Graham muffins, rice muffins, etc., will also please the family.

Tea or coffee are usually served for the adults at breakfast time though both postum and cocoa if served occasionally would give variety to the diet.

The question that the mother has to face is how much of this breakfast can be given to children, or how can she change it to suit their individual needs. For all the children the fruit and cereal can be just the same as the older members of the family. For the younger children the next course is not necessary though an occasional serving of crisp bacon or easily digested egg may be given if desired. The older children could have the same as their parents as long as they also take milk for breakfast, which is a necessity for all children in the family. At least one cup should be taken, some of it on the cereal and the rest taken as a drink, sometimes in the form of cocoa. As long as the busy housewife realizes the importance of milk for growing children the ordinary breakfast as outlined above is very easily adjusted to suit the needs of the whole family.

Here are some menus that might prove attractive:

Baked Apple with Rolled Oats
Ham Toast
Toast Honey
Coffee, Milk

Oranges
Whole Wheat Cereal
Swiss Eggs on Toast
Toast Marmalade
Coffee, Milk

Stewed Figs with Farina
Scrambled Potatoes and Eggs
Toast Jam
Coffee, Milk

Coffee, Milk
Cooked Prunes
Shredded Wheat
Muffins

Omelet

Jelly

"Orange Pekoe" is only the name given to a size of leaf—Some good, many poor, Orange Pekoes are sold—The most economical and yet the finest flavoured is "SALADA" Orange Pekoe—Sealed in metal—pure—fresh—delicious—43c per ½-lb.

"SALADA" TEA

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND

289

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The Prairie Garden and Orchard

A Hardy Winter Apple

EARLY in January we received from W. R. Leslie, superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden, Man., three apples produced in the big seedling orchard planted on the Morden farm in 1916. In size and color the apples compared favorably with the best grown anywhere and in appearance somewhat resembled the Northern Spy. The writer had the pleasure of eating one of these apples and the texture and flavor were excellent. Even in January the apple was not as mellow as it should have been to be perfect eating. In fact the indications were that if the apple had been kept until March it would have been in perfect eating condition. This is the latest keeping apple of good quality produced on the prairies that the writer has had the pleasure of tasting. A second apple of the same variety was baked and proved to be a most delicious apple for baking.

Mr. Leslie says that he does not consider this the best apple yet produced at Morden but merely a sample that was available. Something over 6,000 trees out of the seedling orchard of 25,000 planted in 1916 have already fruited and over 500 out of the 6,000 have been marked as well worth while for propagation and future experiment.

The best apples produced in this Morden seedling orchard were of Russian parentage. The original home of the apple, the *Pyrus baccata*, was in the colder parts of Russia where the climate is equally as severe as on our Canadian prairies. The apple has been growing in Russia for countless centuries and by a slow conscious and unconscious selection of the seeds from the best apples there has been developed apples of the very largest size and some of them of good eating quality. Apple seedlings seldom produce fruit similar to the parent, in other words if seeds from the Northern Spy apple were planted by the thousand some would produce small crab apples, some bitter, some sweet, some medium sized and occasionally perhaps one out of several thousand would produce an apple as good in quality as the original Northern Spy. But with the Russian apple a very much larger percentage of the seedlings produce good eating apples than any other apples now known. Furthermore the seedlings from the Russian apples have proven to be in a very large degree perfectly hardy on our western prairies. Millions of these Russian apple seedlings planted on the prairies would make this an apple growing country more rapidly than any other method that could be devised.—G. F. Chipman.

Sweet Williams or Dianthus

The sweet william is a flower greatly admired by the English. It has as much variation in color in red, pink and white and more patterns in those colors than any flower of which I have any knowledge. Nothing is more showy for its duration than a long row of sweet william. The accompanying cut

gives no idea of the many patterns in the row and I very much regret I have no snapshot to show off the superb beauties of the so called ever blooming sweet williams. We have one strain that is mostly dark or rich reds, some single and many double. I don't know where we got this much admired strain, but we got a lighter colored strain from John Lewis Childs, which at least contains thirty different colors and patterns. These bloom from July to heavy frost and some are in clusters while some are almost carnation like, and they have lighter shades in them than the first named strain. Visitors agree these everblooming sweet williams are hard to beat—some prefer each strain.—W. J. Boughen.

Bloom For Farm Table

My sweet peas give me the greatest satisfaction of anything grown in the garden. Their beauty and loveliness is indescribable. They kept on flowering through the early frosts last fall till late in the autumn. They will bloom much earlier if sown indoors early in April.

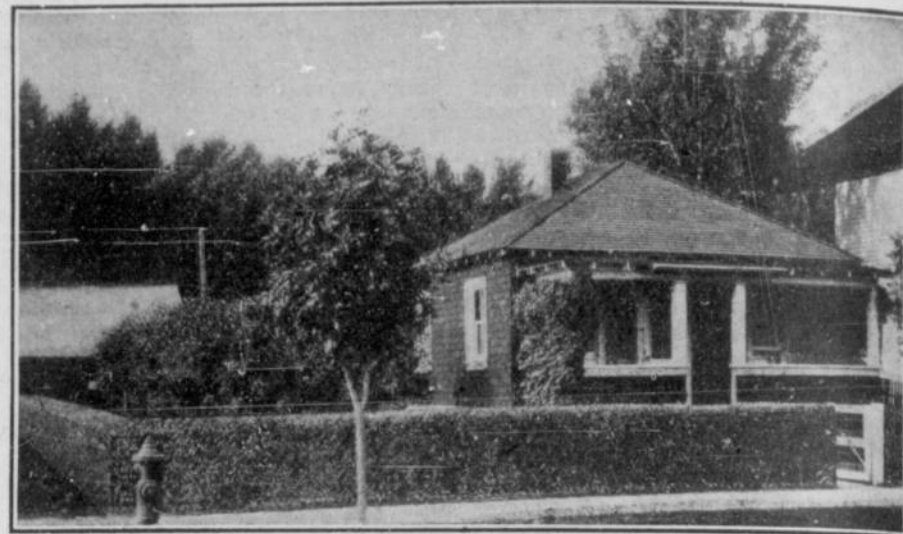
I place the seeds in egg shells filled with very good soil mixed half and half with fine sand. A few seeds to a shell is enough to make sure of getting one good plant in each. When the time comes to set them out I simply put the egg shells in the soil and the plants are saved the great shock of transplanting. I always break a part from the bottom



J. B. Shank in his strawberry patch.

of each shell before setting in the soil. The seed is not expensive. I buy the five-cent packet of "Spencer's mixed," which contains flowers in great variety of colors. I consider this best for the beginner although an expensive combination of the named varieties will of course give more pleasing results.

My second choice in annuals is the wild flower garden mixture. There are always many varieties blooming at the same time in all colors imaginable and something new almost every day. Thus we enjoy the greatest variety at the smallest cost. I sow the seeds early in May in rows one foot apart. Cover the



A bulberry hedge at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

larger seeds deeper than the smaller ones as they require more moisture to germinate. Take care of the seedlings and thin them out the same as any other flowers and they start blooming very early indeed and continue until severe frost.—H.E., Man.

Strawberries in Quantity

"Strawberry growing has been my hobby for the last three years. I started out with 300 everbearing plants and now have 1,200 plants. I intend to

Guide, Mr. Hassard was flooded by requests for further information, and the following is gleaned from his letters to enquirers.

The bulberry cannot be called a quick grower. While it makes new wood fairly rapidly, in order to get a good thick hedge, it should be trimmed back at least once. This is especially true if a low set hedge, thick at the ground line, is required. As the hedge is good for a life time the grower should not begrudge a couple of years more than what would be required for caragana hedge which has not a fraction of the utility, nor does it equal the bulberry as a windbreak when the leaves are gone.

Undoubtedly the bulberry is hard to start. The little seeds resemble flax and the young plants are quite delicate for the first few months. The seeds should be planted in the fall and transplanting should be done in the spring, after a year's growth, leaving as much earth attached to the roots as possible. Year-old plants may be moved quite safely, as by this time the plants are quite hardy. Plants which must be brought from a distance may very well be transported in the fall and heeled in, for the bulberry starts its growth almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Seedlings do not have to be put in their permanent position but may be put in rows ten inches apart and moved in the second season to their place in the hedgerow.

Champion Gets Preference

Writing on the performance of various sorts of strawberries in his extensive fruit garden at Rosthern, Dr. Seager Wheeler tells The Guide:

"Personally I prefer the everbearing class, and I find that the Champion everbearing is one of the best so far. I have several kinds, but they are not as prolific as the Champion.

"Three years ago I found a single stray seedling strawberry some distance away from the strawberry bed, the seed dropped probably by birds. I planted it out in the fall and it proved to be an everbearing seedling and came through the winter in good condition, and in the winter of 1925 when much killing out of strawberry plants took place this seedling was very hardy and came through in fine condition as well as the young runners that had rooted. It came through the winter of 1926 also in good condition. The fruit is of medium size with a few good sized berries, but it is prolific and also has one good characteristic, it sets a large number of runner plants.

"It is still in the original place I planted it, but will be taken up this spring and a small bed planted out for further trial. Should it prove to be very hardy it may be worth while propagating, as while the fruit is only of medium size it has the advantage of not only being hardier than the usual everbearing class, but sets runners freely."

Bulberry as a Hedge Plant

The coming hedge for the drier sections of the prairie, says H. Hassard, is the bulberry. An illustration on this page shows a specimen growing about his Medicine Hat house. The bulberry grows wild in the coulees in that part of Alberta, and adjacent parts of Saskatchewan, and that is sufficient guarantee of its winter hardiness and its ability to thrive under the trying climatic conditions of an Alberta summer.

Mr. Hassard adopts the words of the wire fence manufacturers in describing the bulberry hedge. He bases his right to this description on the habit of growth by which the bulberry throws out innumerable sturdy branches armed with stout spines. When planted in triple rows, staggered, with the plants two feet apart in the row, the lateral branches interlock and the hedge is well nigh impenetrable. There is another feature about these branches to recommend them; they are thrown out from the main stem close to the ground, so that the hedge is low enough to turn back chickens.

After the descriptive article on this hedge plant published last year by The



Mixed Sweet William, as grown by W. J. Boughen.



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GOVERNMENT TESTED

The Dolgo Crab Apple

Said the fruit-grower: "I believe I have found the 'all-round' crab apple—the one which is hardy, vigorous and healthy in tree; which bears heavily and whose branches are strong enough to bear their load; which bears early and bears annually; whose fruit is well colored and of good flavor, and equally good for making jelly or for canning."

"Hold on, fellow," interrupted his audience of one, "wake up, my opinion is you're dreaming. There's no such crab apple known. Besides, if there was, it'd be in B. C., Ontario, Missouri, Washington, California or Peru. It wouldn't be here. Don't forget you're in the frozen north, old man!"

"Don't worry," said the fruitman, warming up again. "I know where I am. And I've seen more things than buffaloes in Manitoba, and I know of better things than Bolshevism that have come out of Russia, too. I can show you better fruit than chokecherries growing on trees in this same No-man's Land. And I can show you a crab apple growing here which makes jelly redder than your nose at 30 below with a north wind blowing—which is going some, I'll say—and which is just as good as I began to tell you it was."

"You'll have to show me," said his audience. "I am from Missouri."
"Let's go," said the confident fruitman, taking him on a bee-line to the Dolgo crabs.

There the trees stood, straight and tall, every branch loaded with the bright red fruit, pails and pails of it on each tree, ready for picking, a pretty sight for prairie eyes.

"Well, there you are," said the fruitman, satisfaction in his tone. "Did you ever see more crabs on a tree in your life?—well colored fruit, and lots of it."

"Lots of it! I'll say so!" exclaimed his newly convinced companion. "But these are only the crab apples after all. The jelly doesn't grow ready-made on these wonderful trees, does it?"

"You surely are from Missouri," retorted the fruitman, "but come to the house. I'll show you the jelly, too."

That carmine-tinted delicacy was duly produced, obviously a treat for any palate, whereupon the doubting Thomas was finally convinced, declaring at last, heartily, "You win; some crab!"—A. R. Munday.

Wheeler Hopes for Pears

Included among the great number of horticultural novelties tried by Dr. Seager Wheeler at his Rosthern farm are three sorts of pears. His report on them to The Guide reads:

"I have had some of the Siberian sand pears planted for some years past, but they have not yet fruited. They are hardy so far and may eventually fruit. Saponsky pear is also hardy, but has not fruited. Some Harbin pears, planted two years ago when only seedlings, show to be very hardy and are making good growth and I expect these to bear when they are older. These were brought from Harbin, North China, by Professor N. E. Hansen."

British Columbia Bulbs

Hitherto the world's bulb market has been controlled by a few European countries, but now, according to the superintendent of the Sidney, B.C., Experimental Station, this European supremacy in the bulb market is being threatened by the appearance of diseases difficult to control. In fact, of 7,000,000 bulbs shipped from Europe to Canada last year, a third were rejected on account of disease. Research work at the Sidney station has proved conclusively that Vancouver Island can produce healthier bulbs of better quality than any of the European products. Bulbs have been sent out from the station to every federal experimental farm in Canada, and in almost every case they have proved superior in every way to the best that Europe can produce. This opens up the prospect of a new industry on Vancouver Island. The demand for lily bulbs in England and the United States is very great. Considerable progress has been made at the Sidney station in experimental work with bulb diseases. An account of this work is given in the latest report of the superintendent, available at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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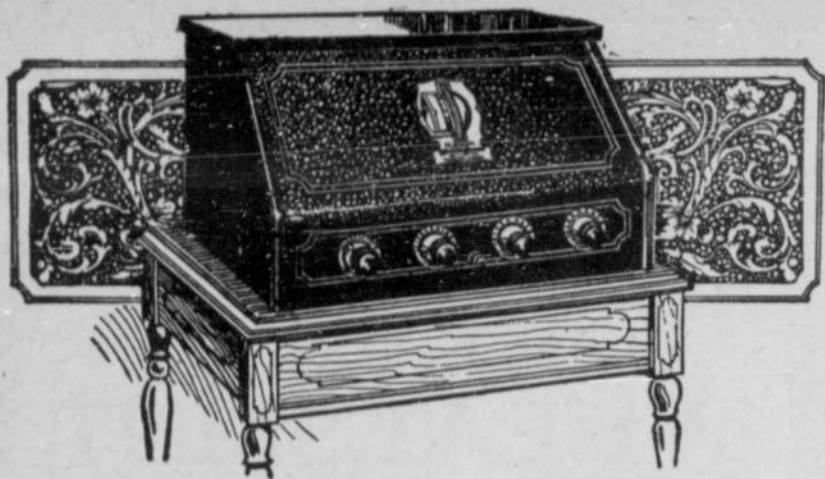
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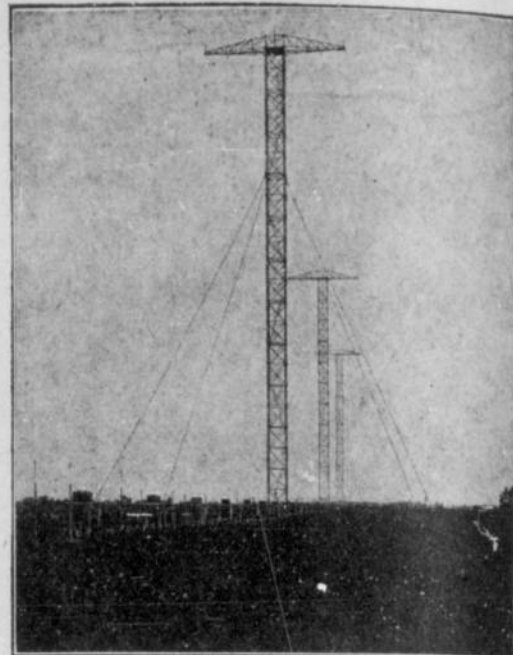
The Water-Color Finish for Walls and Ceilings

R-a-d-i-o

Edited by
D. R. P. COATS

Part of the Beam Receiving
Station at Yamachiche, Que.

Here signals are received from the
British Marconi beam transmitter
at Bodmin, Cornwall.



Radio Picture Club Formed

THE first radio picture club to be started in Canada is being organized in Moose Jaw. CJRM, the local radio station of James Richardson and Sons, Limited, is now broadcasting simple radio pictures each Monday evening with the regular concert program, and this is stimulating an interest in the subject of radio picture reception. While it is pointed out that the first efforts at picture transmission by radio, as sent out by CJRM, are of an elementary type, it has to be remembered that experimenters will need very simple pictures for their early reception. This will be developed up to higher stages and eventually to the actual transmission of radio photographs.

Inspired by the start which has been made by CJRM, a number of Moose Jaw residents are forming a club for the purpose of studying radio picture methods and experimenting collectively with a view to learning all that is known about the art and, if possible, making improvements in the apparatus.

My purpose in commencing the broadcasting of pictures was that of stimulating interest. I am convinced that we are at the beginning of a new era in radio and someone must start the ball rolling, just as years ago we went ahead with broadcasting without waiting for the perfection of microphones and receiving sets. Radio picture work will be undertaken in its infancy by enthusiastic amateurs, just as wireless telegraphy and radiotelephony were played with by amateurs in their early days. Many of the best known names in radio today are those of men who were young amateur experimenters in former years.

The radio picture club will be restricted in its membership to a few carefully selected men who, having a good background of radio knowledge and experience, will be competent to branch into the new study. It is likely that other centres will follow the example of Moose Jaw by forming their own local clubs. Enquiries are invited, care of The Guide.

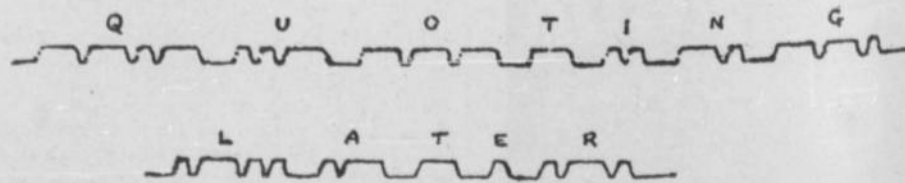
lines to the beam radio transmitter at Bodmin, Cornwall, whence they are instantly flung across the ocean and received at Yamachiche, Quebec. Here, without rehandling, they are fed by land-lines into the heart of Montreal, where they are made to work a recording device which marks the signal equivalents on paper tape. The tape is pulled along over a strip of metal fastened to the front of an ordinary typewriter. As the tape passes before his eyes, the receiving operator types the message on a regular telegraph form, making it ready for delivery.

By employing several operators at the transmitting and receiving end and running both machines at high speed, it is possible to handle traffic at the rate of several hundred words per minute. Thus, if a period of bad receiving conditions happens to occur, the tape punched by the transmitting machines can be allowed to accumulate until conditions improve, when it can be put through very rapidly. Actually, static rarely troubles short-wave receivers such as are used in the beam wireless system.

The letters "QUOTING LATER" are interpreted from the code signals below them and have been marked on this piece of tape so that Guide readers who know the continental code may see how the dots and dashes appear. These dots and dashes will readily be recognized if a piece of paper is held over each strip of tape so as to cover all but the upper horizontal portions of the signals.

Over moderate distances, short-wave wireless signals are now being printed directly in the letters of the alphabet, so that telegraph operators are not required. In New York, for instance, the radio editor saw wireless messages recorded so that anyone could read them, and not on tape but in page form, the receiving typewriter starting automatically, shifting at the end of each line, and performing just as if a human typist were tapping the keys. The apparatus was of British manufacture.

Tune in "Saucy Sally"
From the National Association of



How radio signals, flung across the Atlantic by Marconi Beam, are recorded on tape.

Above is a reproduction of a piece of paper tape on which wireless signals from Great Britain were received and recorded at high speed in Montreal. On a recent visit to the eastern Canadian city, the radio editor watched signals being recorded in this manner and "egged" a piece of the tape so that Guide readers might see what the signal records look like.

As the operator in Fenchurch Street, London, taps the keys of a machine somewhat resembling a typewriter in appearance, the letters forming the message are converted into telegraph code signals and are carried by land-

Broadcasters (U.S.) comes the suggestion that the call letter system for distinguishing radio stations is the bunk. It is proposed that stations should have names instead. Thus, there might be one called "The Mayflower," another "Hiawatha," and so on. Instead of announcing WOC, Davenport, they might call it "Backache"; there would be high-brow stations with names like "Euphemia" or "Polyanthus" and practical utility outfits named "Mary Jane" or "Lazie"—the last probably in Detroit. The idea is worth considering, but that is as far as it is likely to go.

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SASKATOON

MARCH 20-23, 1928

Entries Close March 14

SID. W. JOHNS, Manager

REGINA

MARCH 27-30, 1928

Entries Close March 17

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager



Turkeys in the flock of Mrs. C. G. Piprell, Borden, Sask.

Progressive Flock Improvement

IN 1924 we decided to go into the poultry business in a small way. Our first job was to build a hen-house 12 by 18, at a cost of approximately \$200, placed in a back yard about 60 feet square. With a good supply of feed on hand, the nature of which will be given later, we started on an egg production campaign with 55 White Leghorn pullets, intended to be continued over a period of three years. The results have been as follows: For ten months, beginning November 1, 1924, and ending August 31, 1925, 55 Leghorn pullets produced 8,040 eggs, or an average of 144½ eggs per hen which, after deducting the cost of feed, showed a net profit of \$290.65.

Between the dates of November 1, 1925, and August 31, 1926, 53 White Leghorn pullets laid 9,290 eggs, or an average of 175½ per hen, showing a net profit of \$321.60.

From October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927, 60 White Leghorn pullets produced 10,961 eggs, or an average of 182-2/3 per hen, showing a net profit of \$341.61.

It is felt that the above performances, ranging over a period of three years, have been highly satisfactory and profitable, and for the benefit of those who may be interested we are showing the amount of grain and other rations used as well as the general rules of feeding and caring for the flocks adhered to during the past three years.

Dry feed is always in the hopper. One year's supply for 60 hens consists of the following mixture: 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds crushed corn, 100 pounds Swift's meat scraps, 50 pounds charcoal mixed with ten bags of good oat chop. In addition to the above, whole wheat is fed four times a day: by Coleman lantern light, at 7 a.m., ½ gallon, having been heated in the oven over night; ¼ gallon at 10 a.m.; ¼ gallon at 2.30 p.m., and ¼ gallon at 4.30 p.m., always heated during the winter and cold spring season. Add to the above a wet mash at 12 o'clock noon, consisting of one quart of wheat, boiled with a quart of potatoes, and mixed with a quart of oat chop. Feed hot.

Raw rabbits are also fed three times a week, as well as mangles and cabbage on alternate days, and once a week boiled rabbits are fed with mash. Oyster shell, grit and bone is always accessible, in hoppers, at a convenient

height from the floor. Two drinking fountains of six-quart capacity are filled each morning, one with warm skim sour milk and the second with warm water.

Getting back to where we began, poultry farming for profit with a small flock of white leghorns. Experiences of the last three years have been worth while. Having supplied an excellent sideline which has added very materially to our earnings, and developed a pride in the breed, that with more study and more care may result in still greater egg production and financial gain.

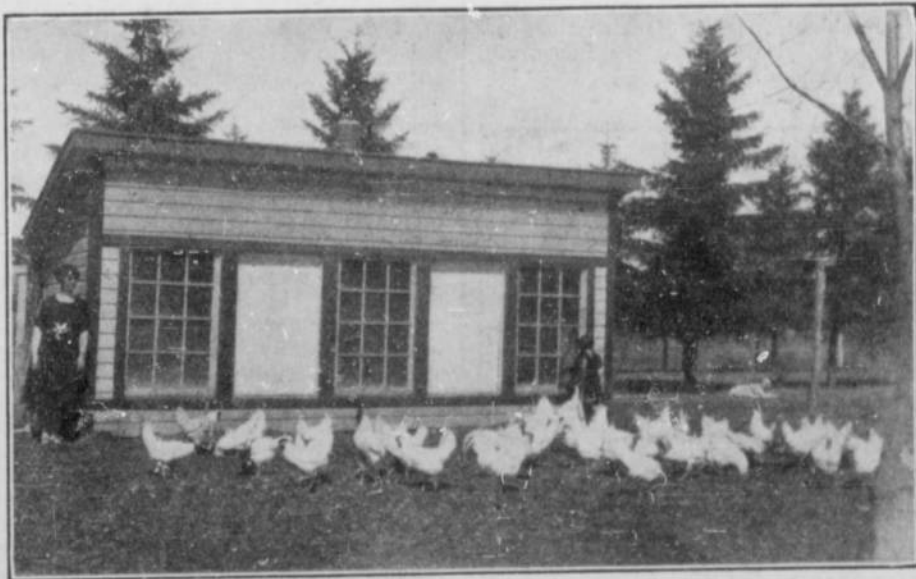
Germinated Oats Prove Useful

Some type of green, succulent feed is necessary for successful winter feeding of laying hens. During the fall and early winter, it is usually easy to supply this need from surplus stocks of cabbage or root crops from the truck patch. As the winter advances, this type of succulent feed usually disappears and some substitute must be provided. Oats that are germinated fill this need on account of being available on most farms.

A half-dozen candy buckets, a supply of good, heavy oats and a warm place to germinate the oats are all that is necessary to supply this type of feed. If sprouted oats are desired, it is better to make or buy trays so that they can be exposed to the sunlight.

Take the amount of oats that is needed for one day's feeding and soak them in warm water. Leave this water on them until night, when it should be drained off. The following morning the oats should be turned into another bucket so as to give them air. At the same time it is best to sprinkle them with water. Then start another bucket as on the previous morning. If the oats are turned from one bucket to another twice a day, it will prevent them sticking together and will give them all air, so that they will germinate better. The length of time that it will take for them to germinate will vary somewhat, depending upon room temperatures.

If small amounts of mold develop, it is often on account of the buckets not being properly scalded. If careful attention to scalding does not stop the trouble, add a few drops of formaldehyde to each bucket of oats when they are put to soak.



This is where J. Butchart, Plumas, Man., houses the flock whose performance is described in the accompanying article.

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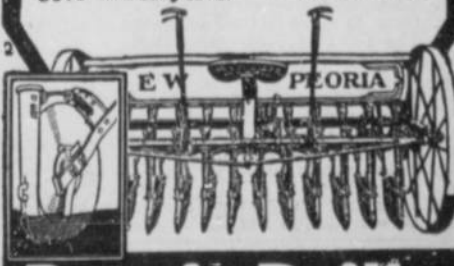
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Here is a splendid opportunity to secure some useful information concerning cooking, nutrition, home decoration, painting, varnishing, etc. The Guide has compiled a list of booklets distributed by well-known manufacturers, who send them either free of cost or for the mere cost of mailing. These pamphlets are full of good ideas, and most of them are attractively illustrated as well. If you wish to take advantage of this service write for the list so that you may select the booklets in which you are especially interested. With your letter enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for reply. Address: Pamphlet Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

United Farmers of Canada Convene

Second annual convention held in Saskatoon—Political action shelved—Compulsory pool favored—Co-operative wholesale established—Stoneman re-elected

THE tabling of resolutions favoring political action, definite steps to divorce the trading department from the parent organization and to set up a co-operative wholesale society and the advocacy of provincial legislation providing that as soon as 75 per cent. of the acreage is signed up, compulsory marketing through the pool shall be instituted, were the outstanding issues debated at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, held at Saskatoon from February 28 to March 2. The press was not admitted to the convention, but reports of the proceedings were prepared by a committee of three and handed out at the close of each session. J. A. Stoneman was re-elected president for another year. George L. Williams, Seaman, was elected vice-president, following the refusal of George F. Edwards to stand for re-election. R. M. Johnson, Moose Jaw, presided as chairman of the convention.

Political Action Shelved

One resolution on political action emanated from the District 16 convention and the Eatonia local. It asked the convention to place itself on record as being in favor of amending the constitution permitting the association "to take direct political action as an industrial economic organization with a view to securing adequate representation." It was also suggested that immediate steps be taken to facilitate the nomination and to finance the election of direct representatives of agriculture in the House of Commons and the provincial legislature. Another resolution dealing with the matter declared against the present system of party politics and endorsed the principle of co-operative government administered along lines similar to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and including also a recommendation that the convention approve the principle of proportional representation. The result of the consideration of these resolutions was that the whole question was hoisted indefinitely. Action was taken, however, to the extent of making provision to supply information on the various forms of government to any of the lodges that might be interested so that a thorough study of the subject can be made.

Compulsory Wheat Marketing

Compulsory marketing of all the wheat grown in the province through the pool as soon as 75 per cent. of the acreage has been signed up was endorsed by a small majority, 307 to 263, with 120 not voting.

The trading department, inherited from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, will become the nucleus of the proposed co-operative wholesale society. While definite arrangements for the establishment of the wholesale society have not been made, it is understood that it will only be a matter of time before a suitable plan will have been worked out and proceeded with. To this end arrangements were made for the appointment of a provisional board composed of representatives from the parent organization, the debenture holders of the trading department and the co-operative stores in operation in the province.

The proposed scheme will be province wide in its scope and will include, it is understood, the large majority of the co-operative stores now operating in the province. Any of the co-operative stores subscribing to the plan are entitled to come into the organization.

Briefly the proposed scheme provides for the setting up of a central or co-operative wholesale society which will be the purchasing organization for the co-operative retail stores throughout the province. Under the proposed arrangement the farmers would purchase stock in their local store, and the local store in turn would purchase stock in

the wholesale co-operative. The stockholders in the local store would participate in the profits made by that store. On the other hand the store participates in the profits of the wholesale society.

By carrying into effect of the proposal for the establishment of the wholesale society the machinery will be set up whereby any group of farmers may establish a store on a purely co-operative basis.

The three representatives from the United Farmers will be appointed by the board of directors. According to the decision of the convention none of the members of the board of directors may be appointed to the provisional board of the co-operative wholesale society. The debenture holders and the co-operative stores now in operation will have similar representation making for a provisional board of nine members.

According to the directors' report, certain legislation will be necessary in order to create the wholesale society along the lines planned. To this end certain amendments to the Agricultural Co-operative Societies Act have been asked for at the present session of the provincial legislature.

Women Have Grievance

Criticism of the provincial government was voiced by Mrs. G. Hollis, president of the Women's Section, for not appointing a representative to the conference being held in Ottawa of the Women's Canadian Council of Immigration. A resolution on this question demanded an explanation from the government.

Efforts to bring the organization behind the Canadian Council of Agriculture proved abortive. The motion was discussed briefly, but ultimately withdrawn.

In a special memorandum presented to the convention by G. F. Edwards, vice-president of the association, the principle of tariff protection was assailed. While giving small reductions of duty on some textiles, it was charged in the report that the tax cut was more than offset by increased protection to certain manufacturing interests.

Grain grading occupied the attention of the delegates. Following consideration of the question from every angle, a resolution was concurred in, favoring investigation of the different phases of grain grading, until a satisfactory solution is reached.

President on Non-Members

In his presidential address J. A. Stoneman delivered an indictment against farmers who had failed to join the organized farmers' co-operative and educational association. It was the duty of the organization, he said, "to get rid of the fellow who seems to think he is privileged to ride on our backs, reaping the benefits gained through the operation of the various farmers' pools, without contributing to their success."

"I have often said, and say again, that our greatest menace is not the Bankers' Association, the Manufacturers' Association, the wholesalers, the jobbers or transportation people; it is rather the man or woman who lives next to you on your farm and who refuses to become a member of your co-operative and educational organization," he declared. "I think the time has come when we must decide as to how we are going to collect from the non-pool farmer a fair share of the upkeep of the organization which gives him the only economic protection which he has in this highly organized age."

Eradication of obstacles and impediments tending to retard the progress of the human race, was cited by Mrs. Geo. Hollis, president of the Women's Section as one of the primary problems confronting civilization of the present day.

"We seem to have come to a parting of the ways. We must decide whether

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we will be content to follow the so-called 'law of the jungle' or to follow the urge of our higher nature towards the general amelioration of living conditions by mutual aid and co-operation."

Financial Report

The financial report revealed a total revenue of \$99,119 from October 1, 1926, to December 31, 1927. An actual deficit for the period was given as \$465, but an additional item of \$25,000 was listed by the auditors as "deferred expenditure." In commenting on this outlay, the auditors explained that the amount had been expended in former years in connection with organization work, and that benefits from this work would not accrue until 1928.

United Livestock Growers

Several influences have recently operated to bring about somewhat lower prices on cattle. Consumers, to some extent, have been turning from beef (which, by comparison with prices they have paid in recent years, is quite dear) to pork, which is very cheap at the present time. Then Lent, as is always the case, has brought about a decided decrease in the demand for meat. Perhaps still more important, so far as the Winnipeg market is concerned, is the fact that offerings coming forward in recent weeks have been decidedly plain and lacking in finish. Scarcity of feed grains in Manitoba has been a factor in preventing better finishing of cattle. The situation in this respect is so marked that both butchers and individual consumers are frequently heard to complain of the difficulty of getting satisfactory beef at the present time. Then it must be remembered that the dressing percentage of carcasses from "warmed up cattle" is low, so in addition to a discount on account of lack of quality in the meat, the price per pound live weight suffers a further discount because of the smaller amount of merchantable meat obtained.

Future Prospects

So far as prospects for the future are concerned, the conditions of general scarcity which caused the advance in beef prices, still continue. It seems likely that stronger prices will be recorded when Lent is over and when more highly finished cattle come on to the market. Advice to hold back cattle is not of much use to those whose feed supplies are exhausted. Those, however, who are in a position to hold back cattle for the late April and May markets, and can finish their cattle well for that time, are likely to do better for themselves than by marketing immediately.

There is little change to record in conditions affecting the hog market. Supplies in the United States are still heavy, ahead of domestic requirements, and in the absence of any satisfactory foreign outlets, prices continue to be depressed. Abroad, the markets are poor, and large quantities of bacon are still available in the British market at low prices. Farmers in Denmark are reported to be feeling very severely the competition of Latvia, Esthonia and other Baltic states in supplying the British market. While the bacon from those countries is inferior in quality to that from Denmark, it is offered in sufficient quantities to depress the whole market, including that for the best bacon. One result of the present situation may be to reduce the production of bacon in Denmark. Any such result would tend to give Canada a larger share of the market for high grade bacon.

Keep Quality Up

In any revival of hog prices the difference between bacon type and other hogs is likely to be more strongly stressed than ever. Even now, Canadian bacon is being advertised as a luxury in some eastern markets in the United States. Hog prices are now at an unsatisfactory level, and that fact may tend towards relaxation of efforts to fix the bacon type of hog. Any such effect would be most unfortunate.

Producers marketing stock during the next month or six weeks will do well to watch the market closely.

United Farmers of Manitoba

During the last four months central office has been deluged with work. Special preparation for the 25th anniversary convention involved an enormous amount of extra labor.

Re-adjustment of financial arrangements since the annual meeting has necessitated the printing and mailing of 1,000 books of membership requisition forms, which have been sent to all locals and district officers. As yet the response to this method of securing the dues has not been all that could be expected, but in the course of the next few weeks it is anticipated that many locals will be making their returns.

This year the association has undertaken a new venture in the form of the oratorical contest. The U.F.W.M., in conjunction with the Women's Canadian Club and the Department of Education, have secured the entrance of over 150 schools, as compared with 89 last year. This important work has occupied the entire time of the U.F.W.M. secretary, but we feel that her efforts have been well repaid by the splendid results obtained.

In the majority of cases the district boards have taken hold of the work enthusiastically, and it is gratifying to note that their labors have resulted in such a splendid increase in entries over last year.

Seed Grain Certificates

Owing to the crop conditions in Manitoba during 1927, unusually large numbers of seed grain certificates are being issued. Scores of car loads of seed oats are being brought into the province from Saskatchewan and Alberta.

With the extra work in central office is has been difficult for the staff to address many meetings in the country. The new president, Thomas Wood, has been actively engaged in making the acquaintance of sections of the province which he has not previously visited, taking a week's series of meetings in each of the three districts of Swan River, Neepawa and Marquette.

The U.F.M. secretary has, during the last few weeks, addressed meetings at Elm Creek, Myrtle, Stockton, and Morris. At three of the points large crowds turned out, there was evidence of a continued interest in the work of the association.

During the week of March 12 to 17, the secretary, in company with Mrs. E. J. Blow, leader of Young People, and Mrs. E. L. Johnson, U.F.W.M. district director for Selkirk, will attend a series of meetings in the northern part of that constituency.

Manitoba Poultry Pool

The head office of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association will be moved from Hartney to Winnipeg, as a result of a decision reached at the annual meeting of the association in Brandon, on March 1. The change has become necessary as a result of the formation of the Canadian Co-operative Poultry Producers, an interprovincial selling agency representing the Manitoba and Saskatchewan poultry and egg pools. W. A. Landreth, president of the Manitoba organization, is supervisor, and D. W. Storey, manager of the Manitoba pool, is sales manager of the federation.

President Landreth, in welcoming the 129 delegates, recalled the growth of the organization from 719 members in 1922 to 9,900 members in 1927, and paid a tribute to the United Farm Women of Manitoba for their assistance in carrying the educational work to the producers. Fifteen new locals were organized in 1927 making a total of 93 such groups in the province.

D. W. Storey presented the sales manager's report and stressed the value of quality in bringing the best returns. Greater uniformity of pack, he said, was an urgent necessity as was also improvement in breeding stock, particularly of turkeys. D. Graham, secretary of the interprovincial body, brought greetings from the Saskatchewan pool which, he said, had handled 132 car loads of eggs and 36 cars of dressed poultry during the past season. During the day a resolution was passed favoring the present protection afforded Canadian eggs.

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The Conquest of the South-west

Continued from Page 3

project, four years old, the population has grown from 257 families in 1924, to 750 families with assets of two-and-a-quarter millions in 1927. It was organized by the farmers themselves at a cost of \$38 an acre. South-east of the city is the Alberta Railway and Irrigation project, comprising 100,000 acres and pretty well filled up. The Raymond and Magrath districts have been added to the A.R. and I., recently. The Raymond sugar factory sliced 31,200 tons of beets last fall. There is the Taber

17,000-acre project, which has operated successfully for seven years and is to be extended 5,000 acres this year. There is a lot of splendid irrigable land just east of this project that could be easily put under the ditch. There is the United Irrigation District, out Macleod way, with 36,000 acres

of irrigable land on which mixed farming is rapidly developing.

About the centre of the triangle having Medicine Hat, Calgary and Lethbridge at its corners, is the Canada Land and Irrigation Company tract of which 27,000 acres have been taken up.

And there are the two big C.P.R. projects, watered from the Calgary and Bassano dams. On one of these alone, the eastern one, 400,000 acres is served by the system which begins with the million-dollar dam at Bassano and carries the water through 2,500 miles of ditches and costly structures to each individual farm. Some 500 farmers are capitalizing the advantages of a fertile soil, a plentiful water supply and a favorable climate by growing a wide range of diversified crops. Average production per acre on well developed irrigation farms in the Brooks and Duchess districts over the past few years has run as high as 40 to 50 bushels of wheat, 75 to 100 bushels of oats and 2½ to three tons of alfalfa hay. These farms constitute what will one day be among the biggest irrigation projects in America and one of the most highly developed districts in western Canada.

Exploded Theories

Dry-farming, which simply means farming to make the best use of the moisture which nature has provided, is the other factor mentioned. Some pet moisture conservation theories are being shot to pieces. Taggart, of the Swift Current station, says that the main thing in handling a summerfallow is to keep the surface of the soil in a condition so that the rainfall can enter easily and then keep the weeds from pumping it out. Seventy per cent of the moisture will be lost before the next year's crop goes in anyway and the loss of the controllable 30 per cent. is dependent, not on the condition of the surface of the soil, but on plant growth—weeds. Science is kicking off whatever remnants of the dust blanket the high winds have left.

There has also been a lot of nonsense talked about summerfallow substitutes. Where a third or a half of a wheat farm has to be summerfallowed there is no summerfallow substitute, except for a fraction of it.

And there is also a lot of bunk broadcast about mixed farming in semi-arid districts. Hay crops are not drought-resistant. In the dry-belt the distribution of the rainfall favors annual crops, and wheat and rye are the best annual crops under limited rainfall. What is the use of building up a herd that will have to be sacrificed when

the first real dry year comes along, or at best wintered through on purchased feed? A few cows, a flock of hens, a couple of batches of pigs a year should be kept by all means, but mixed farming, as it is known where sow thistle or rust are the limiting factors, is bad farm management over big sections of the dry belt. A few acres of corn are a wonderful help and drought-resistant varieties are being developed, as Jardine says. A few acres should be sown every year on every farm, but

southern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan are not Iowa and Kansas.

Irrigation, dry-farming and power machinery are re-claiming the south-west. The term "handicapped areas" is about to disappear.

In the future you will see irrigation extended until the available

water is all used on the land. There you will find the greatest alfalfa-producing area in Canada. That means dairying on a scale not yet dreamed of. Butter is the highest priced per pound farm product produced in this country. For that reason it is the least handicapped of any product by the distance to market.

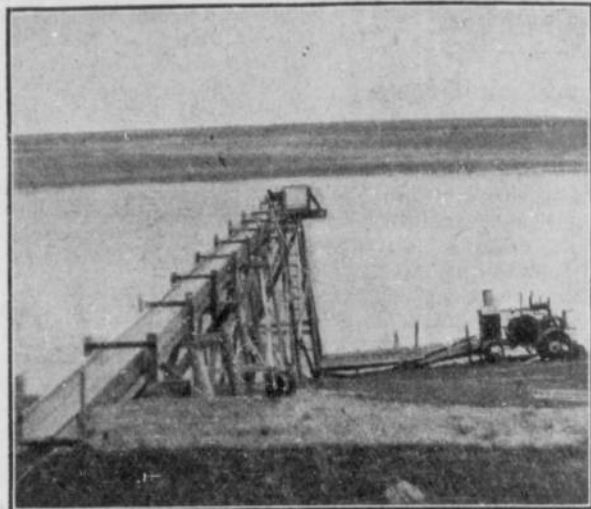
There is going to be a great sugar industry in southern Alberta. Sugar beets bring a large return per acre. They fit into the system of intensive farming which irrigation imperiously demands.

A great canning industry will spring up. Canning crops, like sugar beets, make profitable use of small acreages. The south-west has the longest frost-free season on the Canadian plains. If somebody would come alive to the canning corn situation that is developing on this continent, it would be a good thing for southern Alberta. The European corn borer is sweeping over the corn-growing areas around the southern great lakes. It attacks sweet corn as well as ensilage corn. Sweet corn is human food. People will eventually demand canned corn from corn borer-free areas. Is this significant? Rather. The western corn growing areas of this continent can have the canned corn industry of North America if they play their hand. They hold thirteen trump cards, if they only knew it. What is being done to keep the first corn borer from getting out here on the plains? What is being done to canvass the possibilities of this one branch of the canning industry, worth millions a year? Here is something for the Lethbridge Board of Trade to get busy at.

Combined Farming Systems

Around the borders of the irrigated areas a different type of agriculture will develop. A combination of irrigated and dry-land farming is springing up. Out from Lethbridge I visited such a farm last June, the farm of S. E. Tiffen. There is a great combination to be worked here. Down by the Atlantic, where the salt marshes are, an acreage of marsh land, growing hay, is held under the same title with an upland farm. In Alberta you will see, in the future, a farm home on 80 acres or a quarter-section of irrigated land, growing lashings of Alfalfa and corn for winter feed, with the young stock back summering on the range; or an irrigation farmer, with a bunch of dairy cows, on the irrigated land, with a section of dry land under wheat. Tiffen and others are doing it now.

And out beyond the reach of the irrigation ditches, on the good heavy soil will be grain farms operated with power



A home-installed irrigation plant

It shows enterprise, but is of doubtful utility. The elevation of water for irrigation is a costly operation.

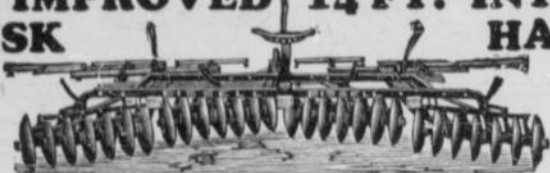
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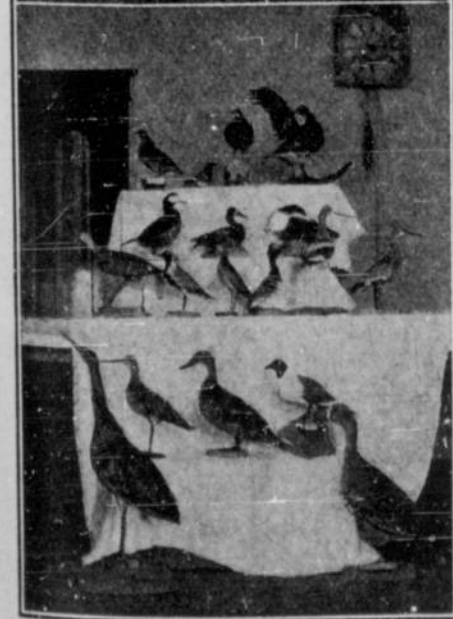
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machinery mostly, growing wheat at low cost per acre and making the average yields of that region pay. They will not be quarter or half-section farms, but section and two-section farms. On every one of them will be a tractor, wide cultivating machinery, a combine or header for harvesting and a truck to do the hauling, with the need of a railway line every ten or fifteen miles eliminated.

There will be some grief. No country with a natural handicap was ever developed without it. But it can be minimized by taking due precautions. The most important of these is to see to it that no farmer tries to establish himself on poor soil. There are great stretches of light land on which it is impossible and always will be impossible, to make grain growing pay. This land is grazing land and should be segregated for that purpose. It should not be left to the individual judgment of the newcomer to decide whether or not he should settle on such land.

The Forces at Work

Great economic forces are at work governing the development of agriculture in this and other countries. The mechanical genius of the western World is busy devising machinery to reduce the cost-per-acre of growing crops. The organizing ability of the Anglo-Saxon is mobilizing the credit of large numbers of farmers to finance great and costly irrigation districts to bring the water to the land. Science, applied to agriculture, is solving the problems of moisture conservation in dry areas and of water duty in irrigated sections; it is producing new varieties of crops and introducing new plants; it is studying the nature of weeds and insects, the farmer's enemies, and devising methods for their control. Working hand in hand with these forces the farmer is evolving systems of farming suitable to the conditions which nature has imposed on the dry-belt. These systems of farming, brought to their fulfilment, will make farming there as prosperous as anywhere else. We shall then hear no more of handicapped areas.



Hunter and Taxidermist

It won't be long before the coyotes in the top picture will be standing among a forest of bottles—pop bottles—in some attractive store window. Bernard Hamm, Gouldtown, Sask., brings his specimens down with his own rifle, and does all the work of mounting them himself. The collection of birds in lower picture are samples of his handiwork.

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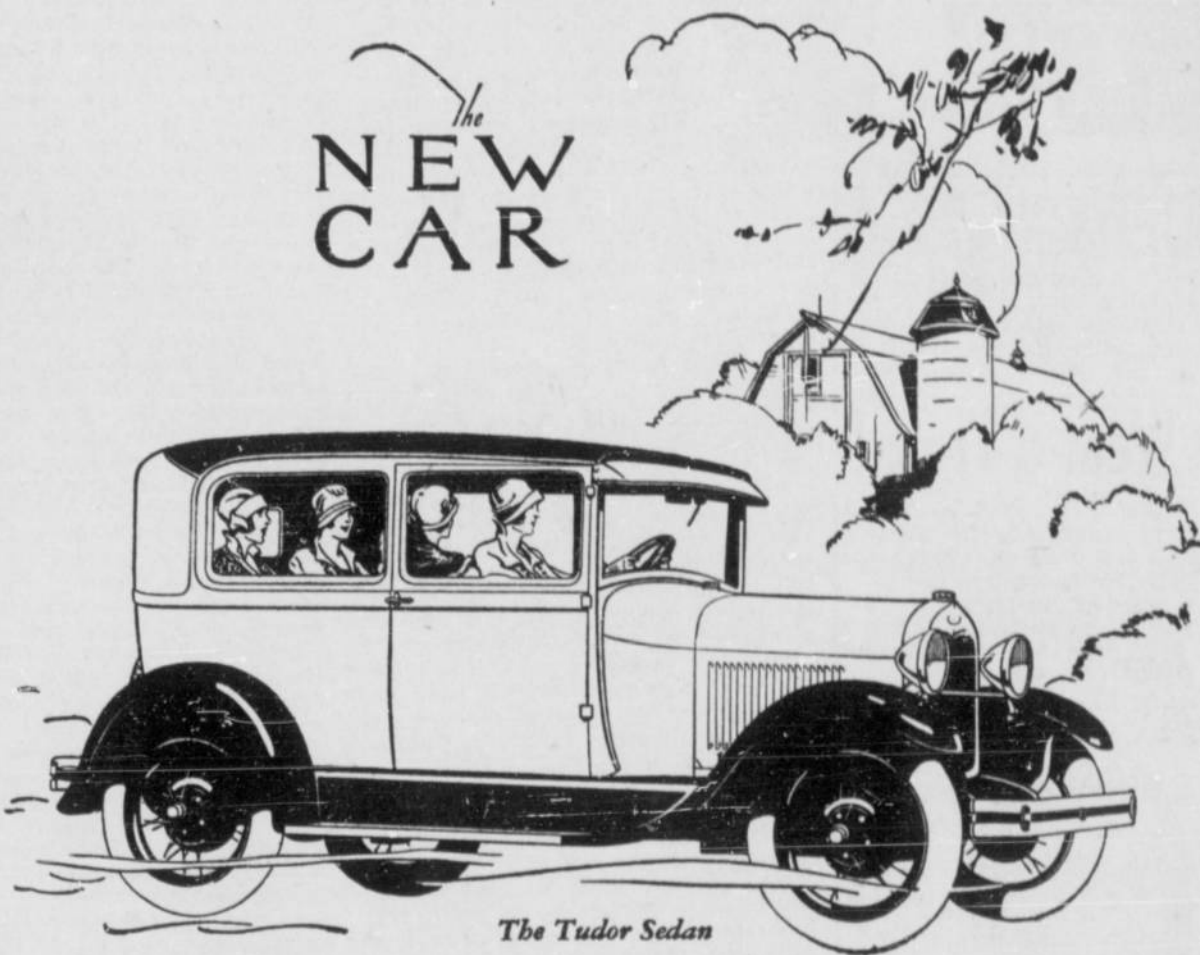


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The Way of the Transgressor

Continued from Page 6

within a certain period, might be declared an habitual criminal and sentenced to gaol.

The woman in question was brought up under this provision, and the clerk read to her the charge, concluding with the words, "the informant, therefore, prays that the magistrate may declare you an habitual drunkard." She listened attentively, then turned to the court orderly and asked, "John, what the h— does he mean, calling me a h— of a drunkard?"

In the spring of 1916, it was noticed that this woman had not been in for some months, then one day she came in of her own accord. One of the sergeants said to her, "We haven't seen you for a long time." "No," said she, "and you'll not." "Why," asked the sergeant, "have you sworn off?" "In a way. You know my boy is overseas, I'm drawing his assigned pay, separation allowance and patriotic money, and I'm d—d if I'm going to spend that in booze." From then until her boy was killed in action, she was never drunk. When she received that news, however, she went on an awful tear. The Chief had her brought to his office, told her there would be no charge laid and that if he could do anything to get her pension he would do it. In order to get the pension it was necessary to prove her marriage. The church records were lost and there was no system of government vital statistics when she had been married. Her frailties, however, for once, stood her in good stead. She was so notorious that the clergyman who had performed the marriage had kept track of her and was able to give the certificate, and from then until she died she was never an accused.

The defences and excuses advanced in police court are ingenious to the point of absurdity.

Equal To All Contingencies

One milk dealer charged with selling watered milk, explained that it was a very hot day, he had ice on his cans, the lid of the can from which the sample had been taken was cracked and the melting ice must have run into it. Just a week later he was charged with selling skimmed milk and his excuse this time was that the lid was off the can, it was a very windy day and the wind must have blown the cream off.

One can hardly think of the police court as a garden, yet we have our hardy perennials. One of them, a coal black, magnificently built negro, named George Lee, is a source of joy to us when he appears. George, for some years was a steady boarder at the provincial gaol, for six months twice a year, the time he was at liberty being the time he earned off for good conduct. South of the line George has a very bad record of serious crime. Here, however, his offences were mostly petty thefts and peddling narcotics. George always conducts his own defence and cross-examines the witnesses very much as a certain well known police court lawyer does. That is, he couples a question with a statement and does not wait for an answer.

On one occasion a detective deposed that he had visited George's room, while George was in bed, that on his entry George took his coat from the bed-head and threw it under the bed, that the officer secured the coat and found a bottle of morphine tablets in the pocket. George's cross-examination was as follows: "What was the first thing you said to me, when you came into my room? Didn't you say, 'George Lee, get up and dress yourself, I'm going to put you where you belong?' and didn't Ah say, 'All right brother, go as far as you like, Ah know the best A'll get from you is the worst?'" To make assurance doubly sure a drug addict was put in, who swore that on the day prior to George's arrest, George had offered him morphine for sale. "Fohtney," said George, "will you take your sacred oath that you're not full of junk right now?" "Certainly I will." "Your Majesty!" exclaimed George, "Mr. Crown! Is they a physician in this co't-

room? I want this man examined. He's full of hop right up to his eyes. Take that man's word for anything? Your Majesty, I want to tell you this: That man would steal the cross and crown off the Pope and say he's the Pope."

On another occasion George was charged with theft of a cushion from a sleeping car. His story was that he had found the cushion in a garbage tin. He consented to go with the railway constable to his room to have it searched, and while there he ran away and was arrested a few days later. He stuck to his story in the box, and, on the prosecutor asking him why, if he were innocent, he ran away from the room, he said, "Mr. Crown, I'll tell you. I had a quart bottle of good Scotch in that room. Got to lookin' at that bottle, got to lookin' at that officer. Got to thinkin', Mr. Crown, got to thinkin'. Two hundred dollars and costs, or three months in gaol. Didn't have no \$200. Didn't want to do no three months. Grabbed that bottle, went down those stairs, and, Mr. Crown, I'm goin' to tell you, fou' leaps outside that doo' and there weren't no evidence."

George is temporarily lost to us. He is at present enjoying an enforced leisure as guest of the keeper of one of the gaols in Alberta.

A Necessary Correction

Liquor cases are the hardest and most uninteresting feature of the prosecutor's work, yet even there, we have flashes of humor. A man was charged with keeping liquor for sale. As is often the case, the Crown's witnesses had disappeared. The officers testified that they entered the accused's house and found him in the act of wrapping up six bottles. The only question put by counsel for the accused was: "Did not the accused tell you he was wrapping them up for his mother?" to which the answer was in the negative. One of the officers was asked by the prosecutor: "Have you tasted the contents of exhibit one?" Exhibit one was a bottle with a plaid label, a Scotch thistle and a St. Andrew's cross, and bore the words, "Very Fine Old Highland Scotch Liqueur." The contents was a pinkish liquid which clouded when shaken. The officer replied, "Yes." He was asked what it was and said, "Some kind of whisky." "Is it intoxicating?" "It sure is." Having in mind the question put to other witnesses by the counsel for the defence, Crown Counsel asked the officer: "Would you give it to your mother?" The answer was, "Not unless I wanted to get rid of her." Whereupon the accused sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "Your Worship, it's all a mistake, it was my mother-in-law, not my mother!"

A Deplorable Tendency

These then, are some of the rays of sunshine which find their way into the dusk of the police court and keep despair at bay; but the darkest cloud over our work is to be found in the youth of the accused in the dock.

It is pitiful but true that nearly all the serious crimes committed today are committed by young men between the ages of 16 and 25. Those under 18 are dealt with by the juvenile court, the others by the ordinary courts.

Where the fault lies, who can say? Partly perhaps with the homes, partly with the schools, partly with the church and a large measure of it with the tolerant attitude of society toward crime. The object of punishment is to prevent crime. Imprisonment does not accomplish that. In fact our gaols are schools for crime, endowed and supported by the state, warm winter homes for the lazy. What these young men need is a right good spanking. But the evil will never be cured until we abolish sentiment from our scheme of criminal jurisprudence and punish as a father punishes his erring son, without rancour or desire for revenge, but cold-bloodedly and certainly, that that erring son may learn that the way of the transgressor is hard.

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Lessons of the Season 1927

Continued from Page 4

full damage is done in two or three days. Fortunately for us here at Rosthern the wheat crop is usually at or near maturity around the second or third week in August and little or no damage occurs.

In the past season rust made its appearance later than I have ever known, about ten days later than usual and, owing to the fact that the crop was later and the weather conditions being favorable for the spread of rust, it stayed green, and many growers were undecided as to what to do—to cut the crop or allow it to stand. To advise to cut or to allow the crop to stand, at a time when the straw and heads are green, regardless of the stage of development of the berry in the head is giving advice without reason. One may cut a field and there may be nothing in the head, and again on the other hand I have cut some fields of wheat, quite green in the stem and head, that gave me the finest, plumpest, well-conditioned grain possible to have. Therefore, one cannot determine when to cut, without a personal examination of the stage of development of the berry in the head.

When to Cut

This can be done only by a personal inspection of the field and the berry in the head, and to note particularly the degree of rust infection on the stem. When first infected it shows on the sheath covering of the stem near the ground. It sometimes happens that infection does not go further, but should it spread it sometimes goes fast and gets finally up the stem and it is time to make examinations of the stage of development of the grain, disregarding the color of the straw whether it is still green or turning a natural ripening color.

In order to make it clear, I would put the crop at three stages as follows:

Stage No. 1—Examine the berry in the head and remove one of the grains and press it between the finger and thumb; should a white milky substance press out it is at the milk stage.

Stage No. 2—A few days later, according to ripening conditions, the berry when pressed will show a more watery condition, streaked with milk. It will be streaky rather than a clear milk.

Stage No. 3—A few days later the berry when pressed should show a drop of clear water and no signs of milk. It passes from this stage later to the firm dough when no moisture can be found, as the crop is now matured. It can be cut in any season at this stage.

Gauging Probable Development

The crop may be at any of these three stages and it will depend on the degree of rust infection. If at Stage 1 and rust is on the stem under the head, I would advise cutting as there is no advantage in allowing it to stand, as the rust will feed on the berry and dry it up. If cut, some development of the berry will go on when in stook, but if left to stand will not give as good a grain or quality. If rust is not as far advanced let the crop stand longer.

If at Stage 2 and rust is not yet up under the head let it stand as long as advisable, but if it is getting into the stem under the head there is no advantage in letting it stand as a better color grain and grade will be had if cut. My own experience shows that when rust is spreading, every day it gets worse,

and if the crop is left to stand too long, it will be found that the berry when pressed does not have the clear milk or milky substance, the contents will slip out easily from the bran covering. The substance in the berry may be likened to a soup condition, and in some cases the berry will be full of water, not all the grains in the head, but some of them, and when pressed will fly out like from a burst bladder leaving only the thin bran shell.

If at Stage 2 and the rust infection is not bad as yet it is advisable to let it stand, but should be kept under notice every day and if the rust is getting into the stem under the head it is advisable to cut as soon as possible and stook as soon as cut, for, when cut, rust seems to stop working on the stem and a little development of the berry may go on in stook while the straw is green. If left too long the straw will dry up standing anyway and there is no advantage in letting it get to this stage.

Crop Safe at this Point

One is fortunate if he can get his crop to Stage 3 in a bad rust year, as it is practically at maturity and full development of the berry will go on in the stook. Where there are fields in crop at different stages of development to maturity, it is a somewhat difficult matter to write and explain more explicitly as to the best course to adopt, but the foregoing is a safe rule to follow and as far as I know, the only way to decide which is the best thing to do. I know that there was considerable acreage left standing too long last year.

I could quote numerous instances in my past experience in investigation of the effect of rust on the wheat crop, and where samples of the crop was taken previous to cutting anywhere up to ten and twelve days, that when cured was a far better sample of grain and better color and plumper than that taken from the same place after it was cut.

In the past season of 1927, a sample of wheat heads taken some ten days previous to cutting the crop was a better color and grade than that taken from the same place when cut and cured in stook. Advice to cut a crop promiscuously when in a green stage, without regard to the stage of development of the berry, is not sound advice and may lead to loss and disappointment. Advice to let a crop stand without due regard to the berry may also lead to disappointment. The only safe course to pursue is to examine closely the condition of the berry as I have advised, and it must be left to each one to use his own judgment whether it is best to cut or allow the crop to stand, depending on the spread of rust infection.

Naturally there were some fields that were sown too late in the spring to have a chance to get to even Stage 1, and to have any chance of making a profitable crop under the conditions that applied last season.

In conclusion I would suggest that interested readers put this copy on file, and the next season that rust is in evidence, as in 1916 and 1927, read it over carefully and study the condition in the growing crop and, should the rust infection spread, to cut samples of the crop at the different stages No. 1, 2 and 3 and at later stages by letting the crop stand, and check up the samples taken.



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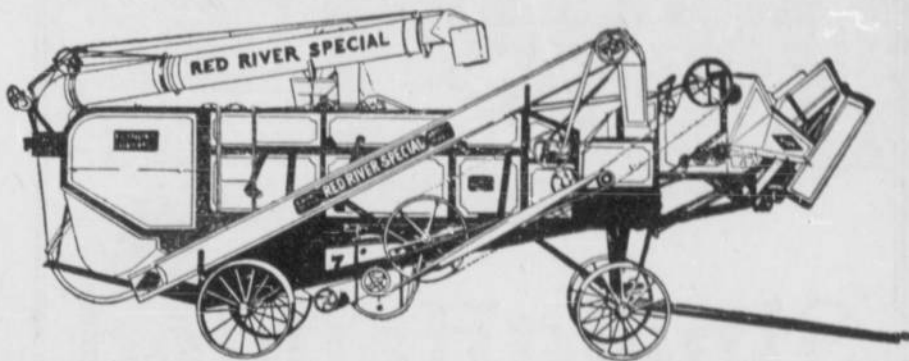
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The Thousand-Dollar Silence

Continued from Page 5

telephone paused in its clamor, and then more excitedly shattered the silence. Jack raged inwardly. Boswell sat obdurate, calm; the call certainly wasn't for him. Finally the weary operator and her unknown client gave up and ceased their electrical disturbance.

By nine o'clock Jack was utterly tired. He had read more that afternoon than he had read for six months. He snuggled comfortably in his chair. His eyelids drooped.

He snatched himself from sleep with a nervous jerk, and peered guiltily at Boswell; but the latter's dull form betrayed no suspicion of having heard any sound. Jack wondered how Boswell felt. He wondered whether Boswell was as tired of the game as he was.

The room was in deathlike silence. There was not even a clock to tick or pass the hours with a chime. The purr of a passing motor, the faint roar of a distant street car, an occasional voice or football from the street, were all that refreshed his smothered hearing. The tense hush began to gall him. His nerves felt scratchy—like a delicate mechanism that needs oil. His heart thundered like a pile driver. Couldn't Boswell hear it? The awful silence began to hum, then to roar. He wanted to shriek!

He pulled himself together with an effort. This was all imagination. He had served half his time; there was no use giving up now. He thought of the thousand dollars. Even more vividly he thought of the ridicule that would be his if he failed after having gone so far. But something must be done! If he went to bed, he would surely lose control of himself. If he stayed where he was, he would go crazy! He must get out—out where there was some sweet, cool, soothing noise, the more the better.

It took an agonizing eternity to get out, but he managed it without audibility. He walked downtown and gratefully drank in the raucous, grinding clangor of the traffic and the indefinable susurrations of an infinity of lesser sounds. Then a happy thought struck him! He turned his padded steps toward the home of Helen Lancaster. Boswell followed religiously, glad of the change from the dull, solemn room.

As they approached the house, Jack was astonished to observe evidences of festivity. The house was brilliantly lighted. Numerous motors were parked before it. Unmistakable strains of orchestral music issued from it. He was at a loss to account for this. Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster might be entertaining at dinner; but as well as he could see and hear, the guests were showing symptoms more youthful than was customary among the Lancaster's elderly friends. It was strange Helen had not mentioned the affair.

His desperation to drown himself in a flood of noise was now aggravated by an insatiable desire to solve the mystery of the unexpected party. It would not do for him to enter by the front door, even if Boswell had tolerated his ringing of the bell; but if he could gain admittance in the rear, have a written word with Helen, he would be content to seclude himself near the orchestra and bask in its warm waves of sound.

The back door was tightly closed and, evidently, locked, as was the cellar door. He walked around the house, searching for a low window at which he might wave his arms to attract attention, but he sought in vain. It began to appear that the admission to this entertainment would be, for him, no less than one thousand dollars, which was higher than he cared to pay just then.

The child of necessity came to his assistance. He resorted to a drug store nearby and motioned to the clerk.

"Call up Main three, two, six, nine, and ask Miss Helen Lancaster to open the back door for Jack Bentley," wrote the voluntary mute.

The druggist looked askance at him and Boswell, but did as he was bid. Miss Lancaster agreed to open the door.

Jack silently but jubilantly retraced his steps. They did not gain the house, however, before they were overtaken by the breathless druggist and a uniformed patrolman.

"What's this about having somebody phone a lady to open a door?" demanded the suspicious preserver of the peace.

Jack reached for his notebook, but the officer covered him with an automatic pistol.

"None o' that!" he warned. "Stick 'em up, both o' you. This is a new stunt in the house-breaking game, but I don't think much of it. Got any guns?"

Jack had the presence of mind to remain silent. Boswell finally grasped the situation and explained.

"This Mr. Bentley is on a bet not to make any noise and I'm employed to check up on him. He couldn't ring the lady's doorbell, so he got this man to call her up."

"Do I look as young as all that?" sneered the policeman. "You must be new at this game. I got to hand it to you, though. That's the goofiest alibi I ever heard put up by a couple of night-walkers like you! We'll stroll around to the station and amuse the boys."

Boswell was boiling. He didn't care much where he spent the night so long as he stayed on the job with Bentley; but he didn't relish being marched into a police station by this leering flat-foot.

"Why not use the brains in your feet," he remarked as sarcastically as he dared, "and take us to the house in question and see whether the story's a lie?"

"None o' your lip!" snapped the patrolman. "I was going to take you there first."

What irony, Jack thought, to be arrested twice the same day: once for making a noise, and once because he was trying to be quiet!

Contrary to Jack's plans, the officer marched them to the front entrance. A maid answered the door, and presently a curious Helen appeared. Her perplexity increased at the sight of two additional attendants, one a policeman.

Boswell, aroused to a personal interest in the affair, began to explain the intricacies of the situation, but was cut short by the canny patrolman.

"Never mind getting acquainted! I'll find out from the lady just what you canaries are. This one here, with the neat soup-and-fish and the stylish pumps was around getting an innocent bystander to call you to the door. It's a new kind of hold-up—and it don't work. Say the word, and I'll put 'em both where they won't bother you."

"No, no, officer!" laughed Helen. "They're all right—they're friends of mine; that is, one of them is. The other will have to come with him, I suppose. Thank you very much, officer, but your fears are groundless. They're perfectly harmless."

The policeman scratched his head; but once convinced he was wrong, he did not linger longer to make a holiday.

"Jack!" exclaimed Helen. "Where have you been? I phoned every place in town for you, including the police station and all the hospitals. Boyd Kendrick, an old friend of mine, dropped in town unexpectedly this afternoon, and I hustled around and arranged a little dance for the bunch to meet him. I used to go to school with him ages ago; I know you'll enjoy meeting him. Come on in."

As Jack stepped into the house amid the throng of guests groomed for an evening affair, he realized that he was committing a sartorial blunder. He made a furtive attempt to smooth his hair. He was acutely conscious of his wrinkled tweeds. He was also painfully aware that no one else was wearing tennis shoes, especially new white ones with wide black reinforcement along the seams. Even Boswell, whose professional pride was to mingle unnoticed in any crowd, appeared distinctly conspicuous and ill at ease in his square-cut effects.

Scores of eyebrows and one or two

March 15, 1928

lorgnettes instinctively went up at their appearance. A hush fell upon the assemblage.

"Ladies and gentlemen," announced Helen with a futile attempt at seriousness, "allow me to present Mister Jack Bentley, who has gone into the silence for twenty-four hours in consideration of one thousand dollars from a grateful uncle."

A murmur arose that burst into a roar. Harry Gordon set up a derisive howl and led the assault. They crowded around the sufferer and besieged his barrier of silence. They fired a thousand questions at him, but received only an embarrassed grin or an entry in the notebook.

Several of his most intimate friends held a free clinic.

"This is too much!" asserted Harry. "It is a scientific fact that the disuse of an organ is likely to render it null and void. If our silent friend here carries this much further, he will find himself even dumber than he looks—and who will do our talking for us?"

"I can't see any objection to that," put in Sam Phelps. "I'm wondering if it wouldn't be feasible to float an endowment to make the thing permanent. A thousand dollars is pretty steep, but more reasonable terms might be made on a long-term contract."

"No, no!" insisted Harry. "He snubbed me on the street, to-day, and I demand an oral apology."

"Speak to him kindly. Show him you don't mean to hurt him—that you have his interest at heart and want to help him. Maybe he won't be so shy and timid."

"Punch him in the ribs until he yells for mercy."

"How brutal!" remonstrated Dr. Simonds. "The best thing to do would be to give him a little ether. Then he'll talk."

"Fine! We'll do it! Science, Jack, will save you yet!"

Their humane project was interrupted by the orchestra. Jack's tormentors made mock excuses and left him and Boswell in the middle of the floor. Couples began to glide about. Before Jack could reach the safety of the wall, Harry Gordon and a mischievous partner had danced forcibly into him. Harry stopped, released his partner, and stood facing Jack, the picture of outraged chivalry.

"When a gentleman rudely jostles a lady on the dance floor," snapped Harry, in wrathful accents, "he is expected to apologize."

Jack wearily waved them away with his hand and retreated to safety. He would have left the house, but for the realization that there was no place else to go except into the outer stillness. Besides, Helen was here.

By the way, where was Helen? He looked around, scanning faces, but did not see her. Then he spied her standing in the doorway, radiant in her white-and-silver brocade gown. With her was a distinguished looking young man, a total stranger to Jack. This gentleman was introduced to him as the Mr. Kendrick of whom she had spoken. Mr. Kendrick condescended to be mildly amused at the eccentric guest. He vouchsafed one or two conventional remarks and invited Helen to dance.

As the guest of honor, Mr. Kendrick was not waiving the prerogative of his hostess's company. He could not refuse to dance with other young women whom Helen presented; but Jack was not slow to observe that Kendrick could generally be found in Helen's immediate vicinity.

Helen looked wonderful. She always did to him; but, never before was she so poignantly attractive. He wondered whether it was because he could not speak and had to spend all his time in just looking at her. Why had he made such a foolish bargain on this particular occasion? He should be enjoying himself, even in his present ludicrous position, for he was more or less the hero of the evening. Time and again he would catch some customarily formal damsel breaking unconsciously into laughter at his odd attire and rueful countenance. He was furnishing more entertainment than a professional comedian, and he generally liked to play the clown; but the fact remained he was miserable. If he could only circulate some of the irresistible quips that

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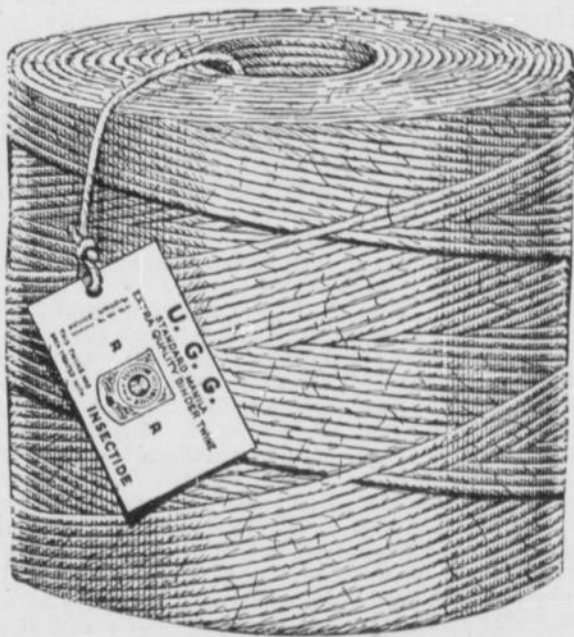
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crowded to the tip of his tongue. If he could only flash back at Harry and all his angels the waggish repartee for which he was famous among them, then he would gladly play the fool—in overalls and bare feet if necessary. For his temperament, this dumb show was too oppressive.

About midnight, a light supper was served. As Jack carefully assimilated a few soft sandwiches and a cup of coffee, a rollicking circle gathered around him in an attempt to feed him crunchy canapes and celery. They discussed the full details of the wager and tendered valuable advice to the surfeited Boswell. Then Bob, Helen's brother, conceived the brilliant idea of serving a breakfast at the end of the dancing, in order that everyone who did not absolutely have to take up the sordid affairs of business might have the opportunity of seeing this remarkable thing to a finish.

This suggestion horrified Jack, who could not write fast enough or forcibly enough to protest. He made secret plans to steal out and spend the rest of his sentence riding on a street car, resting and relaxing in its enveloping rumble and unprovoking solitude. His diabolical inquisitors read his mind and warned him that all exits were guarded and that any attempt to escape would result in his being unshod and tickled on the soles of his feet.

Cursing the lapse of sanity that dropped him into such an intolerable predicament, Jack surrendered himself to conditions and determined to show these smart Alecks that he could live up to his word and without worrying about it. He might as well have a good time; it was not absolutely necessary to be noisy.

He walked over to where the inevitable Mr. Kendrick held Helen with his glittering eye.

"Dance?" he wrote laconically in his notebook.

Helen gladly agreed. They started out, with Boswell, grotesque but faithful, in pursuit. Jack lifted his feet very gingerly; for with Boswell dodging couples behind him, he felt that even a squeak could not be risked—and squeaks are an imminent phenomenon when rubber soles slide on a waxed floor.

"This is terrible!" laughed Helen, as they made slow, jerky, irregular progress about the room.

Jack stopped and held up a forefinger of inspiration.

"Soap!" he scribbled in his book.

With a small cake of soap and a few drops of punch, his nonskid treads were properly lubricated, and Helen and he glided about so smoothly and swiftly that Boswell could hardly keep within earshot.

As the dance ended, Kendrick appeared and asked for the next. Jack found the notebook system an awkward method of competition. His rival led Helen away. Bentley went into temporary discard, sank low into a chair, and watched gloomily.

The dance was just well under way, when Harry, "jazz-hound" of the first magnitude, famed for his acrobatic and expert mastery of the modern dance, slipped on a soapy spot and sat down, suddenly, squarely, heavily, in the middle of the floor. His partner barely escaped disaster by eluding his frantic clutch for equilibrium. The effect was uproarious. Nothing in the history of the dance had been so expressive of the emotion and yet such brilliancy of style and perfection of technique. "It aroused," Sam Phelps asserted, "that tumult and exaltation of the soul which only great art can produce." When the person responsible for the slippery floor was found, his face was buried in soft plush of sofa cushions, and he was sobbing in silent convulsions, with Boswell attentively bending over him like a referee at a knock-out. Nothing but the most violent inhibitions held back laughter which, let loose, would probably have brought in the police.

Helen was not completely hilarious. As hostess, she entreated Jack seriously to discontinue his saponaceous interpretation of Terpsichore. "It was just good luck that it was Harry," she explained. "I should have been mortified to tears if it had been Mrs. Van Holt." Thus Jack was condemned to sit and watch her dance with others, generally Kendrick.

Very few of the guests were daunted at dancing till breakfast. The music was excellent and the extraordinary entertainment afforded an almost inexhaustible subject for mirthful conversation.

Jack's jealous eye was quick to detect the combined absences of Helen and Kendrick. At such times, he would wander out into the other rooms under pretense of drinking a glass of punch. On one such occasion, he suddenly came upon them, seated on a divan among the palms. Kendrick was engaged in ardent conversation. Jack caught the phrases "not exactly unsuccessful as the world views success" and "a lonely man in a lonely world." So silently had he approached that he almost touched Kendrick before the latter was aware of his presence. The guest of honor sprang up, flushed, and as Jack passed casually on, chewing a sandwich, sat down stiffly.

Jealousy now consumed unhappy, helpless Jack. He wondered what impression this devilishly handsome newcomer was making on Helen, while he, a fool, in ludicrous tweeds and black-and-white "sneakers," engaged in childish pantomime and scribbling nonsense in an absurd notebook. If he, in his right mind, had come to this dance in the proper raiment, the aggressive Mr. Kendrick would have suffered rather dampening competition if not exclusion.

What an adorable girl Helen was! How jolly she was, he reflected, to take his inane appearance with such good spirit; for she was hostess, and however amusing a breach of the conventions might turn out to be, it was thin ice for a hostess. It was a case of steering a delicate course between dullness and boredom on the one hand and bad taste on the other; but Helen seemed to have such perfect control and poise. What a wonderful wife she would make! For whom? Was she really interested in this Kendrick fellow? Why hadn't Jack had the courage long ago to ask her to marry him? He was not a bad sort, he argued, and she had been an unusually loyal friend. Had he been too timid—too proud to chance a refusal? Or had he been a little too sure, holding off in the confidence that there was no hurry? It would be just his luck to have this Kendrick talk her off her feet!

If he only were vocally free! Tennis shoes or no tennis shoes, he would tell her just what she was to him and how much he really cared beneath his rather irresponsible behavior. Why shouldn't he anyhow? Was it worth a paltry thousand dollars to sit stubbornly self-gagged while a rival held the field undisputed? It was decidedly not worth a thousand dollars, Jack concluded, or a hundred thousand dollars, but there were other considerations. If he broke his silence to speak to Helen, Boswell would impudently record every word and spread the tidings of the hungry vultures in full dress who were hovering about waiting for his will power to expire. Instead of being temporary a butt for all manner of jokes, he would become a permanent target. This would certainly not appeal to Helen. He felt tied hand and foot.

One thing at least he could do. If she wouldn't dance with him, she would have no objection to sitting out a dance with him. Kendrick would be kept at a distance temporarily, and that would help. He put this in writing and it was accepted.

They sat on the divan out of the glare, while Boswell balanced himself nearby on the edge of a potted palm. How different it was to have her near him, talking to him in the same, sweet, familiar voice, even though the only part he took was to jot his thoughts in the open notebook!

Kendrick, of course, came and asked for the next dance.

"I'm rather tired, thank you," she declined, "and I think I'll rest for a while."

There was no room on the divan, and as Kendrick did not fancy sitting on a jardiniere in the manner of Boswell, he reluctantly left them. They remained there until Bob announced that breakfast was about to be served and that Mr. Lancaster had sent a request to Mr. Gotch, as the beneficent patron of the Silence Handicap, to be present at the wire when the lone entry rode

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Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

home. Mr. Gotch, it became known, had accepted the invitation, more out of curiosity, perhaps, than good nature. When he arrived, the all-night revelers were breakfasting on grapefruit, toast, marmalade, and coffee. The dignity of the impressive visitor did not daunt the spirits of the younger men. They hailed him as a philanthropist and awarded him, viva voce, the next Nobel Peace Prize.

Jack maintained a noncommittal silence in his uncle's presence. He had just scribbled a final suggestion to Helen, who—though no one knew it—was blushing unseen at the upstairs extension of the telephone.

As 9.45 approached, Harry assumed charge and called for absolute silence. A solemn hush fell on the party, broken here and there by a poorly suppressed snicker. Those nearest the patient held an attitude of alert attention. For Jack, it was maddening. A cold sweat seized him as he pictured the heart-rendering possibility of a cough, a squeaky joint in his chair, or any of the myriad noises that are almost unavoidable as the dust in the air.

Boswell sat doggedly by, tenacious but bleary eyed.

"If he made a sound," replied the honest detective, "I didn't hear it. I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't gone through it."

"Hm! You look as if you'd 'gone through it,' all right. Well, time's up!" he added, closing his watch with a snap. "You win, my boy. You get the thousand; but, by George! it's been worth it. Now that I know what you can do, I'll expect you to be a little quieter in the future."

A hubbub of cheers arose, but above it sounded a shrill shriek, Jack, dumb for twenty-four hours leaped from his chair and stretched his arms upward in a frenzy of released expression. Then he suddenly collapsed on the floor, where he lay white and still.

An abrupt hush of apprehension filled the room. Dr. Simonds knelt beside him and made a hasty examination.

"Bring me some water," he ordered.

A small tumbler of water was handed to him.

"No, no!" he said impatiently. "Here, I'll get it."

To judge from his manner the case was serious. He disappeared toward the kitchen and presently returned with a large bucket of water. A murmur of protest arose. Without hesitation the physician drenched the prostrate figure, who raised his head and looked down in consternation at his dripping garments.

"Who did that?"

Dr. Simond's unclouded laugh chased the serious concern from the minds of the excited witnesses.

"Only a doctor," declared Harry Gordon, "would have the nerve to do a thing like that!"

"It couldn't hurt him," chuckled Simonds. "Get him a blanket."

As they wrapped him up, word came that some one at the door wished to see Mr. Bentley.

"Send him in," said Jack, who was recovered but not completely comfortable.

A small, grey man was shown in.

"How much?" asked Jack, enigmatically.

"The regular price," replied the man, "was eleven hundred, but we'll be glad to let you have it for an even thousand cash."

"All right. Let's see it."

The man drew a small box from his pocket, and as curious eyes followed his fingers, brought forth a ring set with a single brilliant diamond. There was a chorus of gasps, and all eyes were turned toward Helen Lancaster, whose face was suffused with a deep blush.

"If Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster will state the facts," announced Jack, "I will explain how I did it with my little notebook."

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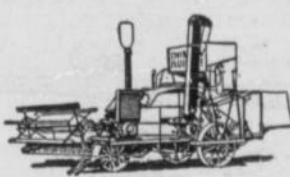
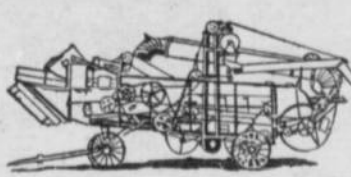
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much greater windmill service and life than they really do. One windmill manufacturer objected to such a statement, saying that a good windmill erected according to directions does not need any care and that they would rather their customers would keep entirely off their windmills except to replenish the oil reservoir once or twice a year. While this probably is true of the high grade windmills, which it would pay every farmer to buy in the long run, still there are thousands of older and cheaper windmills in use which will richly repay intelligent care.

Lubrication

Most important of all is the matter of windmill lubrication. In many of the more modern mills the gears and bearings run in a continuous oil bath, or are of the self-lubricating antifriction type, packed so that they will run for months and even years without additional lubrication.

But many, many windmills do not have these self-oiling features. I remember staying recently at a farmer's home, where the squeaking of the windmill (as it happened an older model of this same manufacturer's make) dis-

turbed my rest very much, and no doubt most of us have had a similar experience. Wherever there is squeaking there is friction and where there is friction there is wear; and any squeak should be looked upon as a danger signal and attended to at the first opportunity.

In some cases it may be possible to put a home-made housing of sheet iron or wood or of leather around the bearings and gears and keep it filled with oil of the proper quality. With a little ingenuity and careful cutting and packing with oakum, it may be possible to clamp this around stationary parts, so that it will function quite satisfactorily. In other cases, a screw-topped can of oil may be clamped upside down over a bearing with a small tube to carry the oil drop by drop to where it is needed. In other cases a wick leading to the bearing may give better results, feeding the oil by capillary attraction. In other cases a brush or a feather may carry the oil so that a moving part will wipe off a drop at each revolution. Or, it may be possible to mount a pressure oiler off an old tractor or other machine with small feed pipes leading to the different bearings and either

make this feed automatically or from a ratchet operated by a wire from the ground.

Considerable trouble has been experienced with the self-oiling and anti-friction bearing types of windmills in bitter cold weather due to the use of the wrong kind of oil. The oil required for windmill use need not be an expensive oil. First it must have good lubricating qualities; but even more important for winter use is that it does not congeal in bitter cold weather, but must retain its fluidity so the excess oil will flow back to the reservoir and not be forced out through the bearings or through joints in the oil chamber. Many good automobile oils give trouble from this cause. Also some oils have a tendency to foam under the continual churning action of the moving parts. This also forces oil out through the bearings and at the top of the oil case. Any poor automobile cylinder is likely to give trouble from this cause. About the only safe rule is to use exactly the make and grade of oil recommended by the windmill manufacturer, or else, a similar oil that your neighbors have found satisfactory.—I. W. Dickerson.



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How many objects can you find in the picture below that commence with the letter H?

To the person who finds the largest number, we will pay the sum of \$50.00 in cash and to the person finding the second largest number we will pay the sum of \$40.00 in cash, and so on down the list of prizes; provided you comply with a simple condition, namely: that you sell for us eight boxes of HOME SALVE at 25c per box.

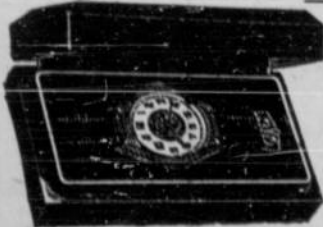
You need not send us any money in advance for the Salve, we are perfectly willing to trust you with it while you are endeavouring to make sales.



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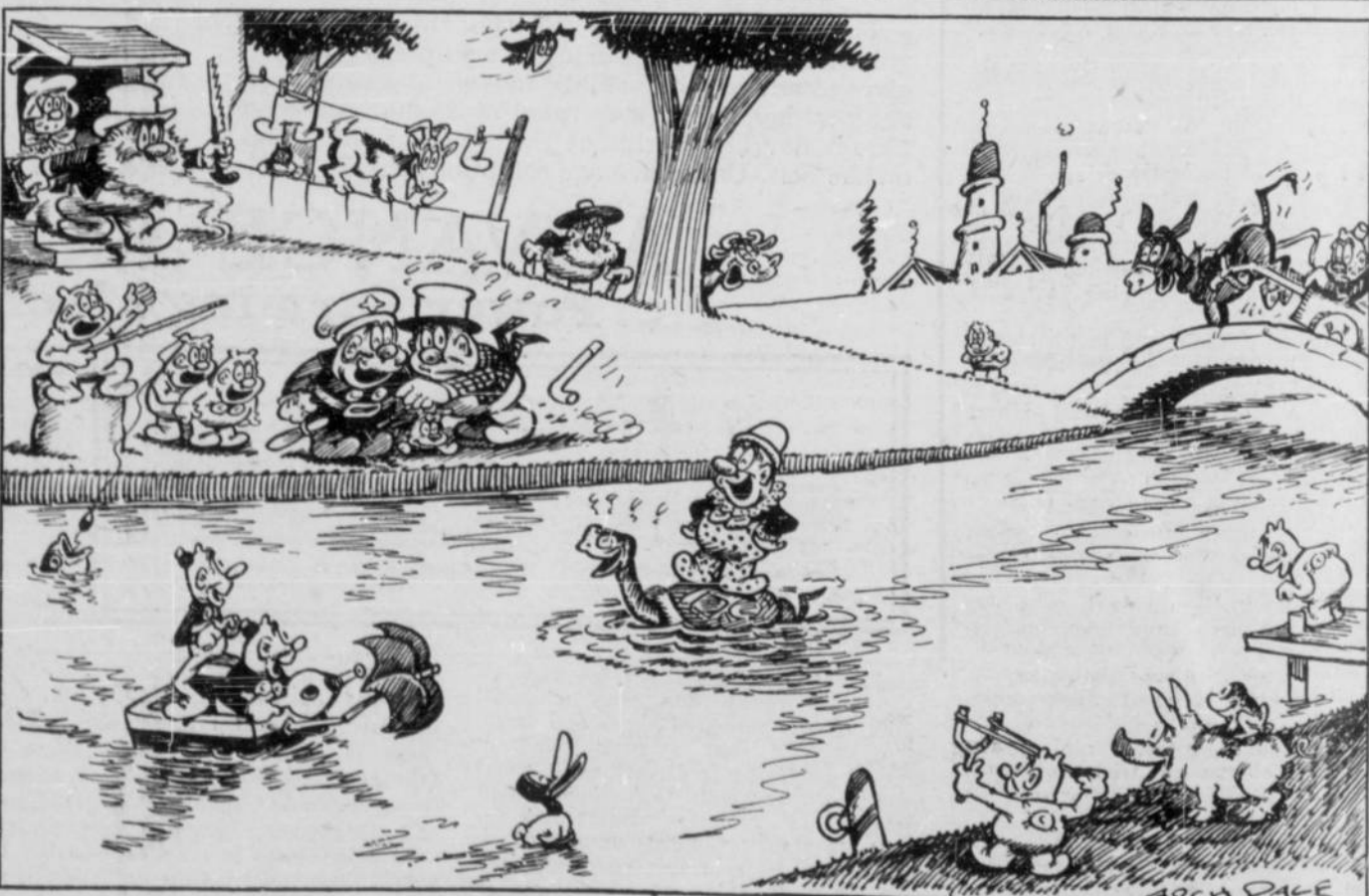
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THE DOO DADS ♦ NICKY NUTT THE WATER WALKER ♦



OLD Man Grouch had seen Nicky walking in a great many queer places, along the top of fences, on stilts and even on Tiny's back, but certainly never had he seen Nicky where he saw him one fine spring day when he was out for a walk along the river bank. There was Nicky stepping along in the middle of the river as bravely as if it was a perfectly good road. Old Man Grouch was so astonished that he dashed off as fast as he could go for Flannelfeet to come and see what a wonderful thing Nicky was doing.

Nicky kept stepping along as nice as you please and just as he got in front of Doc Sawbones' house along came Roly and Poly in their new boat with an umbrella for sail and a bellows to

make the breeze. They thought they had a wonderful invention but to see Nicky walking along so easily on the water quite put their boat in the shade. Flannelfeet and Old Man Grouch just arrived at the river bank as Nicky came along. They are so surprised that all they can do is stand and stare at him. All the little Doo Dads and even the Doo Dad cow and pig are amazed.

Just as soon as Nicky saw that everybody was properly impressed with his skill he gave a signal and up came Half-shell the turtle from where he had been swimming along just under the water. Flannelfeet thinks it is a splendid joke, but Old Man Grouch doesn't like to be fooled and is looking very glum about it. Nicky and Half-shell had spent a great deal of time,

Half-shell learning to swim just the right distance under the water and Nicky learning to balance himself on Half-shell's back, so when their stunt proved such a wonderful success they were as pleased as Punch with each other.

Here comes Old Doc Sawbones. He is just too late to see Nicky walking on the water but no doubt Flannelfeet will tell him all about it. If Sleepy Sam's mule raises his heels any higher there will be nothing to save the sleepy old fellow from a tumble into the river. Roly and Poly think Nicky played a good joke on everybody and are sailing up the river at a good rate. Perhaps they will challenge Nicky and Half-shell to a race.

A Boy Who Made Good

The story of an immigrant lad who became a king of industry

By ARCHER WALLACE

IN November, 1837—the year in which Queen Victoria ascended the throne—Andrew Carnegie was born in Dumfermline, Scotland. His father was a weaver, and before the invention of the steam loom, made a comfortable, if modest, living. Andrew's mother early impressed upon him that economy was a virtue, a lesson which he never forgot in later days. On one occasion Mrs. Carnegie asked her children to repeat a proverb from the Bible. When it came to Andrew's turn, he stood up and said, "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." While Andrew was mistaken in thinking this was in the Bible, it shows how deeply it had been fixed in his mind.

One day Andrew's father came home very dejected. "Andy," he said, "I have no more work." Up till that time all weaving had been done on hand looms, and the introduction of the steam looms threw hundreds of men out of work. Andrew never forgot how bitter and harsh his father's words sounded. "No more work!" That meant no more money, and poverty stared them in the face.

Andrew's father could not obtain work in the town. Hundreds of others, like himself, were thrown out of work. It was no use moving to another town for conditions were the same everywhere. After some anxious days of planning together, the family decided that the only thing to do was to follow the example of some relations and move to the United States.

The Carnegies sold their hand looms and household belongings, and got ready for their long voyage. There were only two children, Andrew and his younger brother, Tom. Those were the days of sailing vessels, and crossing the Atlantic meant a rough voyage of many weary weeks and, after that, long and tiresome railway journeys. Andrew was only 11 at this time.

The family reached Pittsburgh safely and Mr. Carnegie obtained work at a cotton factory. Soon after this Andrew got a position as a bobbin boy, at one dollar and 20 cents a week. He was delighted to be actually earning money. At the end of the first week, when his wages were put into his hand, he felt as happy as a king. One dollar and 20 cents, earned by his own efforts; how proud he felt!

The work was hard and the hours of labor very long. He worked from early morning till late at night, with only an interval of forty minutes for dinner. After a time he got another situation which was, if anything, even harder. This work was to fire the boiler and run the steam-engine which drove the machinery of a small factory. The work was so hard that it soon began to tell upon his health. Night and day he was haunted by the possibility of a calamity, and in his sleep he would often put out his hand to test the water-gauge.

Those were dark days for the young Scotch boy, but he determined not to bring his troubles into the home. He was blessed with a keen spirit of determination to succeed and, no matter how hard he found his work, he never complained. There was poverty in the home, but it was honest poverty and he was not ashamed of it. He often had to deny himself pleasures which other boys could afford, and had to wear his clothes long after they had become shabby; but nobody ever heard him grumble or complain.

When he became 14 Andrew got a position as a telegraph boy at three dollars a week. There was not a prouder boy in Pittsburgh. Besides the advance in wages, the work was healthier. He was so overjoyed with his position that soon he began to fear lest he should lose it. He was not acquainted with the business section of the city where he had to deliver most of his messages, but he overcame this by using his excellent memory. He committed to memory the exact location of all the business houses in the principal

streets, so that when a telegram was handed to him, he knew at once where it had to be delivered.

His regular habits and attention to his work soon attracted the attention of those over him and at the age of 16 he was promoted to the position of telegraph operator, at a salary of 300 dollars a year. This advance came at the right time, for Andrew's father had just died and the burden of carrying on the home fell upon Andrew's shoulders. Soon after this he accepted a position with the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at an increase of ten dollars a month.

At this time something happened which did much to change his whole life. Through the interest of his superintendent it became possible for him to purchase ten shares in The Adams Express Company for 500 dollars. Andrew's business instinct led him to see that it was a splendid opportunity, and his mother was just as anxious as he was to make the venture. After a consultation they decided to mortgage their little home and buy the shares. This little transaction was destined to be the forerunner of many successful business deals.

One day, while he was travelling on the railway, a man showed him the model of a sleeping-car. Such things were at that time unknown, but Andrew saw instantly that the invention was a good one, and made arrangements for the inventor to meet the superintendent of the railroad. The outcome was that a company was formed to build sleeping-cars, and Andrew Carnegie was one of the number. Soon after this he was made superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Not long after he was promoted to this position the company began to make experiments with an iron bridge. Up to this time all bridges had been built of wood. The experiments with iron proved successful. There had been so much delay on the railways by the bridges being broken or burned that the cast-iron bridges were welcomed. Mr. Carnegie, with his keen business instinct, saw at once that iron bridges must displace the wooden ones. He formed a syndicate known as The Keystone Bridge Works, and his first undertaking was to build a bridge with a span of 300 feet over the Ohio River. Thus began the work of iron and steel constructions which Mr. Carnegie followed up until he became known throughout the world as the "Steel King."

Before many years had passed Mr. Carnegie not only owned his own immense iron and steel works, but also a fleet of steamers which were used to transport the iron ore across the Great Lakes. He built his own railroad to convey the ore from the lake ports to Pittsburgh, a distance of 425 miles.

In 1900 The Carnegie Steel Company was organized with a capital of 100 million dollars. The enormous concern gave employment to 45,000 people. One of the plants alone covers an area of 75 acres. It is no exaggeration to say that it is by far the greatest manufacturing concern of its kind in the world. When Mr. Carnegie decided to retire he sold out his interest in the steel works for 250 million dollars. It was said at that time that he could give away 35 thousand dollars a day and never touch his capital. For many years he gave large sums of money for public libraries and other enterprises which seemed to him to be deserving of assistance.

Having worked his own way in the world, from a very humble beginning to a position of great power and influence, Mr. Carnegie never had much patience with lazy people. He would never tolerate around him what are known as "dead heads." "Concentration," he said, "is my motto. First, honesty, then industry, then concentration." He expected every one in his employ to be anxious to do their best.

Throughout his life he was a man of good habits, and a non-smoker, and at-



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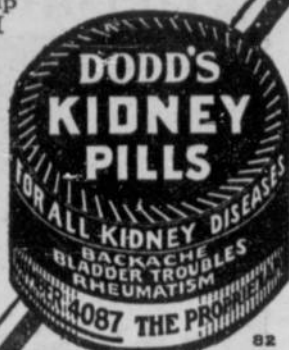
tributed his vigor of mind and body to the fact that he avoided anything which would undermine his health. The careful religious training which he received in his humble home in Scotland had a lasting influence for good upon his life. Clean living, honesty, and devotion to his work, no matter how hard it was, made Andrew Carnegie one of the foremost business men of his generation.

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"Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot be beaten," writes Mr. Mike Anderson of Piney, Man. "My Kidneys troubled me for years. I kept going to the Doctors, but they did not help me the least bit. So I went to a Druggist I knew. He said Dodd's Kidney Pills would help me, and sure they did. They relieved me and I gladly recommend them to all." Dodd's Kidney Pills stimulate and strengthen Weak Kidneys. You will be surprised how soon they begin to cleanse and purify, to soothe and heal the Kidneys, at the same time Backaches, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Headaches and all ailments due to Faulty Kidneys disappear.

50c At All Dealers, or by Mail from The Dodd's Medicine Co. Ltd., Toronto 2, Ont.



CLEAR AND WHITENS SALLOW SKIN

Creams and Lotions Cannot Overcome Results of Constipation



Beauty is much more than skin deep. It springs from a good digestion. If your skin is yellow or sallow, your complexion muddy and even pimply, find the cause and remove it. You are almost sure to find that your bowels are not properly active and regular.

Stuart's Laxative Calcium Wafers restore a velvet smoothness and sparkling color to the cheeks when no amount of cosmetics will help to do so. They clear the skin by cleansing the blood and by freeing the system from food poisons; they increase strength and energy, fortifying you against colds, headaches and many other ailments.

Gentle, safe and sure, they are the ideal laxative for children, too. At all druggists. Price 60c

STUART'S Laxative CALCIUM WAFERS

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NOT ONE CENT DEPOSIT REQUIRED

Now you can easily test your own eyes at home with our Scientific Test Chart and secure a pair of our 5-year guaranteed spectacles at the amazing low price of \$4.50. No deposit required. You test them for 10 days—read the tiniest type—see far or near. If you're not perfectly delighted—if you do not feel they are real \$15.00 value, simply return them to us. You won't owe us one cent. A beautiful case included FREE.

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You must be satisfied. And we guarantee satisfaction—you to be the judge. Stop straining your eyes. Mail coupon—now—to-day. Get amazing proof and learn how to secure your own spectacles—free.

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I am sending no money. Just mail me further details as to how I may order your spectacles on 10 days' FREE trial. No obligation. Also tell me how I can secure my spectacles—FREE.

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ADDRESS

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Style 60 Non-breakable all shell frame. Built for strength, comfort, beauty.

Style 70 Shell rim, gold filled frame. Comfortable, durable.

Style 80 Gold filled military frame. Very good looking.

You can obtain profitable prices for surplus livestock, etc., through "Little Classified Ads."

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 1

if he sold it he became a dealer and with the dealers all seed grain must come under the grading regulations. The westerners, however, saw in the proposal a plan to give protection to the dealers by making it more difficult for the farmer to import his own requirements. The proposal is receiving some opposition in committee.

A delegation waited on the government today urging further compensation for Home Bank depositors. They were given a careful hearing and consideration promised. The Home Bank matter has been mentioned in passing several times in the House and there is hope that something further may be done for the unfortunate depositors who lost so heavily in this financial tragedy.

Grain Grading Discussed

It is reported that representations are being made to the government about the grading of Canadian grain. It is alleged that the grading at Fort William is cut too fine and that a No. 2, by the time it has been handled four times, is a No. 3 at Liverpool, and the British buyers have been discounting the grain one grade. The result has been the loss of prestige of the Canadian grading system and the British buyers are suspicious of the grades. Governmental action to restore the high standard is advocated.

The resolution of John Millar, advocating a change in the system of wheat grading, basing the new grades on protein content was discussed in the House and generally approved by the farmer members who spoke on it. The discussion was confined to the agriculturalists, the industrialists having but a very vague idea as to what it was all about. C. E. Bothwell, of Swift Current, moved an amendment to Mr. Millar's resolution which he accepted and the amended motion passed reading thus:

"Whereas, the protein content is an important factor in the value of wheat;

"Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this house the National

Council of Industrial and Scientific Research in conjunction with the Board of Grain Commissioners be asked to investigate and report on the feasibility of utilizing the protein content of wheat as a basic factor in grading that product;

"And further be it resolved that this resolution be referred to the committee on agriculture and colonization for such suggestions in connection with the grading and inspection of wheat as it deems advisable to pass on to the said National Council and the Board of Grain Commissioners."

The resolution received the blessing of the minister of agriculture and the matter will be discussed in committee during the present session and be one of the first problems handed over to the rejuvenated National Research Council.

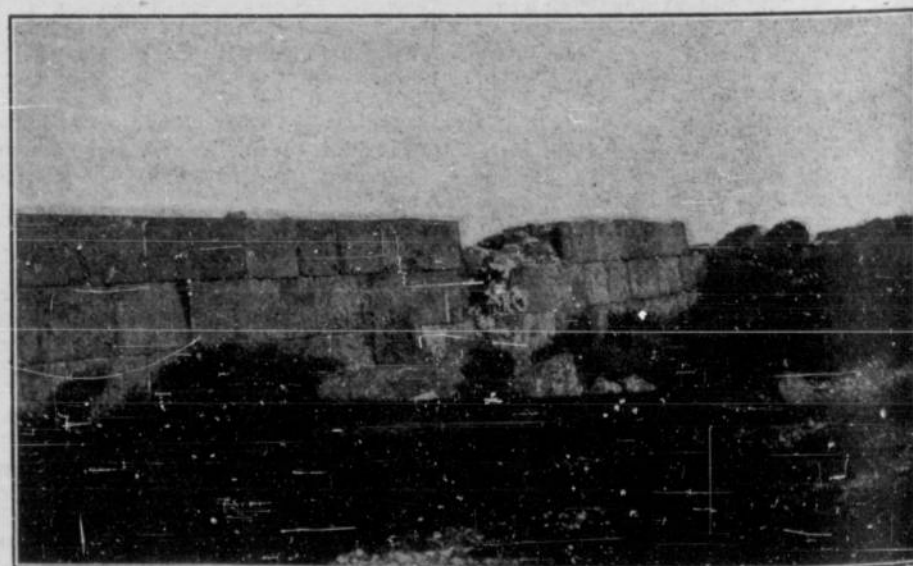
Dominion Bank Statement

Substantial increases in deposits is an outstanding feature in the 57th annual statement issued by the Dominion Bank. The total on deposit now reaches \$108,756,919, which represents an increase of 10 million dollars during 1927. One pleasing feature of the deposits is that nearly 87 million bear interest, being the largest amount of interest bearing deposits in the bank's history. Current loans show an increase to the extent of 3 millions, bringing the total in this section up to \$60,664,382. The profits during the year were \$1,328,496.40, an increase of \$69,000 over last year's figures. One million dollars of the profits have been transferred to the reserve fund, which now stands at \$8,000,000.

Increased commercial activity and general prosperity in Canada are considered by the bank officials to account largely for the good showing made by that institution during the past year. Like previous annual statements, that for 1927 clearly indicates the strong liquid position of the Dominion Bank and shows that it always supports progressive business enterprises and sound development.

Historical Records on Cliffs of Churchill

By JANET MUNRO



Ruins of Fort Prince of Wales with brass cannon in foreground.

ALTHOUGH a Journal of Occurrences kept at Churchill over a century ago is interesting as to the data on the freezing of the harbour and from many other standpoints, yet a more romantic and earlier record is in stone on the rocky walls of Sloop Cove, a little bay on the west side of the river, two miles above old Fort Prince of Wales. Here was the wintering dock of the small sloops kept at Churchill during the latter part of the eighteenth century for the purpose of carrying on trade with the Eskimos on the west side of Hudson Bay.

The cove is a hundred yards long by forty yards wide. On each side of it are smooth, well-glaciated rocks of green arkose rising twenty-five feet above high water mark. The earliest record on the cliff is, "Furnace & Dis-

covery, 1741," being that of the two sloops sent out under Captain Middleton by the British Admiralty to find a Northwest Passage. Then follows "St. Hearne, July ye 1, 1767," the man whose name is most bound up with the history of Churchill. Other names are those of masons and artisans, servants of the Company at old Fort Prince of Wales:

J. Horner, 1746.

J. Marley, 1748.

James Walker, May ye 25, 1753.

Guilford Long, May ye 27, 1753.

J. Wood, 1757.

The latter group were not important enough to figure in the journals of the Hudson's Bay Company, but here are their names in enduring stone for the nations of all the earth who will trade into Hudson Bay to read.

The Farmers' Market Place

The Largest MARKET PLACE in Western Canada—the MOST PROFITABLE PLACE to Advertise

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Grass seed, seed grain, and nursery stock, seeding equipment, work horses, stallions, farms for sale or rent, portable engine, tractors, and miscellaneous articles. Little Guide Ads. reach over 120,000 farm homes.

LIVESTOCK

Various

FOREST HOME OFFERINGS—SHORTHORN bulls, serviceable age; cows and heifers. Plymouth Rock cockerels, from approved flock, large, well marked birds. Eggs for hatching, \$1.75 per 15; \$7.50 per 100. Wire or phone Carman. Andrew Graham, Roland P.O., Man. 4-11

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, EIGHT cows, with papers; Percheron stallion and five mares, also pure-bred; boar and two sows, Yorkshire, pure-bred. Must sell, sold farm. R. Sheppard, Primate, Sask. 1-6

AYRSHIRE COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS; PER-cherons, mares, stallion; Shetland mares, geldings, foals, stallion. Selling out, rented farm. Empire milking machine. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 2-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls and females and Yorkshire sows, bred, at low prices. Marquis seed wheat from registered seed, off breaking; Victory seed oats from registered seed. G. W. Francis, Herbert, Sask. 5-2

HORSES AND PONIES

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR YOUNG HEAVY horses, cattle or sheep—Black registered Percheron stallion, B.B., five years old, about 2,000 pounds. Dark bay Percheron stallion, certificate B.B., 14 years old, about 1,900 pounds. Both these horses are real good stock horses and sure foal getters. Enrolled for season 1928. T. J. Grimrud, Atwater, Sask. 6-2

HORSE BREEDERS, ATTENTION!—REGIS-tered Percheron stallions and mares for sale, the real kind that buyers are looking for. Stallions, three to eight years, weights 1,750 to 2,100 pounds; mares, four to eight years, weights 1,750 to 2,000 pounds; good work horses, four to six years, weights 1,400 to 1,750 pounds. For prices and particulars, write T. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 5-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS, CAP-tain Joffre, black, age 12, weight 1,980, good worker and breeder, price \$450; Jackie, black, rising four, weight over 1,800, sure breeder; both A certificate, price \$850. Apply Valentine Lutz, Morinville, Alta. 5-3

FOR SALE OR HIRE TO CLUB—THREE Clydesdale stallions, also 15 registered mares and fillies, bred from imported sires and dams. Prices reasonable as I am going to retire. David Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 6-3

WOULD TRADE OR SELL TON CLYDE STAL-lion, 12 years. A certificate, for heavier Belgian or Percheron stallion, A certificate, same age. John Robinson, Sifton, Sask. 4-4

CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS, MARES, WIN-ners at the big fairs. Pair of stallions, rising two, best of breeding. Prices right. Particulars, W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 2-5

PERCHERON STUD COLT, OUT OF SAME dam as the sire of the Prince of Lauder, junior champion at the Royal. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 5-2

SELLING—HIGH-CLASS PERCHERONS, three heavy draft stallions, two, four and eight years; six fillies, rising three, with size and quality. Alex. G. Coutts, Kitchicow, Alta. 5-2

CLASS A1 DAPPLE GREY PERCHERON STAL-lion, Fairmont, No. 10071, ten years, weighing over a ton, to club for 1928. S. A. Cox, Beresford, Man. 5-2

WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION, FEDERAL plan, black preferred, 1928 season, for Caldervale Horse Breeders' Club, about 80 mares. E. J. Smith, sec.-treas., Theodore, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, ZEROS Dandy, 23980, A certificate, weight ton, age five. Might consider some exchange. J. M. Craig, Vantage, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STAL-lion, Parley, 10199, A Certificate, dark grey, weight 2,350 pounds, ten years. Snap for cash. F. Lancelley, Richard, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BAY BELGIAN STAL-lion, age 11, sound, heavy, \$400. Duncan Bros., Southfork, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PERCHERON STAL-lion, registered, with Class A life certificate. Fred Emmerson, Vanscoy, Sask. 5-2

GRADE PERCHERON HORSES, MARES AND geldings, 1,250 to 1,400, halter broke, car lots. George Coulter, Plapot, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, or trade for small tractor. Box 74, Aylesbury, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—HORSES OR CATTLE, Clydesdale stallion, 12 years, B certificate. James Knox, Eston, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PERCHERON STALLION, FOUR years, weight 2,000, champion Percheron stallion at Herbert Fair. C. Nicholson, Ernfold, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING four years, also two registered mares in foal, good weight. Wilfred J. Winsor, Kincaid, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—SUFFOLK STALLION, REGIS-tered, rising five years. Spencer Pearce, Ravenscrag, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE OR HIRE—CLYDESDALE STAL-lion, age seven, weight 1,800. Jos. English, Erickson, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED PER-cheron stallion, age six, weight 1,850. Frank Purdy, Abernethy, Sask. 4-3

STANDARD BRED STALLION, COLLEGE Mate, 836, one of the best bred stallions in Canada today, for sale or hire. J. Bridges, Souris, Man. 6-3

WANTED—PRICES ON CAR LOAD BROKEN horses, 1,450 upward. Box 5, Oake Lake, Man. 6-2

CLASS A PERCHERONS TO CLUB UNDER Federal system. Carlson Bros., Roblin, Man. 4-5

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Let me know your wants. 2-5

SELLING—HORSES, ALL KINDS, ANDREW Garson, Cochrane, Alta. 3-6

TANDEM HITCH

BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH—ONLY ONE ON the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. Hitch any number horses. Sold direct. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alta. 3-5

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

Glencarnock Aberdeen-Angus

Young bulls of serviceable age, sired by our leading herd bulls. Also foundation females of best breeding and individuality. Prices reasonable and large number to select from. Write us what you are looking for and we will send you information in detail; also illustrated literature on our cattle. JAS. D. McCREGOR, BRANDON, MAN.

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FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 10 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—9 cents per word per issue if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—8 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us 15 days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for cancellation must also reach us 15 days in advance of date of publication.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—10 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 12 insertions for the price of 9; 18 insertions for the price of 13; and 24 insertions for the price of 17. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$11.20 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVESTOCK

FIVE REGISTERED ANGUS YEARLING HEIF-ers, open; five two years old, bred; five young cows, bred; eight cows with calves at foot; also bulls, nine to 18 months old. Splendid condition. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 2-5

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE, CHAS. ELLETT, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, South Edmonton, Alta. 24-7

SELLING—TWO ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, one, five years, one eight months. Priced to sell. Papers. Ray Roff, Morse, Sask. 5-3

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, ALL ages, breeding and prices right. A. V. Juggins, Lloydminster, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—ANGUS COWS AND BULLS, AC-credited. Ansley Bayne, Tuxford, Sask. 3-6

Ayrshires

AYRSHIRE BULLS AND FEMALES, ALL ages. The best breed for the farmer. Wm. Brown, Sec.-Treas. Manitoba Ayrshire Breeders' Club, Deloraine, Man. 5-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, 18 months; also heifers, two years old. Wm. Cruickshank, Elkhorn, Man. 4-4

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, three years old. Lawrie Sisters, Meeting Creek, Alta. 6-3

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, HERD FULLY accredited. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 3-3

Guernseys

FOR SALE—ONE GUERNSEY BULL, REGIS-tered, three years old, \$125. Henry G. Durston, Dauphin, Man.

LIVESTOCK

Herefords

REGISTERED HEREFORD FEMALES—SEL-ling entire herd of 20 choice young females, best of breeding, splendid condition. Must sell. No pasture. Quick sale, \$75 each. Also three young bulls. E. Bear, Vereg, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL, fine quality, 13 months old, price \$125. Mrs. Hey, McCreary, Man. 5-2

SELLING—POLLED HEREFORD BULLS, TWO years old, registered T.B. tested. Norman Pollard, Raymore, Sask. 5-2

OFFERING A FEW GOOD HEREFORD BULLS, rising two years. Herd accredited. J. & J. Chalmers, Carroll or Hayfield, Man. 6-2

Holsteins

HOLSTEINS—100 HEAD, FULLY ACCREDITED, greatest breeding. May Echo-King Sires. Wonderful bred mature bull at low price. Two-year-old bulls sired by Sylvius Clothilde Raymondale, grandson of May Echo Sylvia, world's record cow; also yearling and bull calves. Females, one to car load. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, Que. 5-2

TWO HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR sale, two-year-old and three. Would trade for well bred bull. Will send extended pedigree to show breeding. Arch'd McLaren, Carberry, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR HOLSTEIN bulls, four years to two months, from R.O.P. dams, with records to 20,000 pounds. Prices \$100, \$65, \$35, \$30. For particulars write Frank Kroeker, Rosthern, Sask.

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"I am delighted to tell you the land is rented. I cannot praise your Magazine enough. Should I have any difficulty in renting after the present contract has run out I shall surely advertise the land again in The Grain Growers' Guide.—Mrs. E. Romely, Toronto, Ont."

"We are sold out of breeding stock for the present time of both breeds—Berkshires and Yorkshires and are highly pleased with the results from our ad. in your paper. We hope to give you some more business in the near future. —Vauxhall Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alta."

"Please do not publish my ad. any more as I am sold out. Could sell twice as many if I had them. Telephone calls, letters galore, all from The Grain Growers' Guide. Thanking you for the same.—Mrs. Hugh McEwen, Sinclair, Man."

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Here Is the Reason!

Your message reaches every nook and corner of the West—over 120,000 farm homes—several thousands more than the second farm journal. Secondly, more farmers use The Guide's classified section to buy, sell, or exchange. It is the big market place—the logical place to get the largest number of orders and enquiries, also the highest market prices. Thirdly, this low-cost system of marketing, or purchasing surplus farm products and equipment, will give you a greater return on your investment than any similar marketing service. You too can make excellent profits—can build up a prosperous happy home with "Little Guide Ads." Save money by reading them—Make money by using them.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR RATES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

START ORDERS COMING TO YOU BY USING SPACE BELOW

The Grain Growers' Guide

N.B.—The following ask us to insert "sold-out" notices: Thos. Lumb, Neelin, Man., who advertised Mindum Wheat. John Vennard, Trebourn, Man., who advertised B.R. Turkeys and R.I.R. Cockerels.

Winnipeg, Man.

LIVESTOCK

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL calf, eight months, good milking strain, \$40, papers furnished. Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, COMING TWO years, \$50. W. Simons, Neidpath, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, 13 MONTHS, \$45. A. Weyling, Glen Ewen, Sask. 6-2

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED-POLLED bulls. Cleaned Rye grass seed, Certificate No. 57-3803, eight cents pound, bags free. Edward Laurent, Alida, Sask. 6-3

ACCREDITED RED POLLS FOR SALE—COWS and heifers in calf, \$85 up; bull calves up to ten months old. R. A. McLeod, Macdonald, Man. 5-3

SELLING—THREE RED-POLLED BULLS, 14 months, from accredited herd; also one bull calf. A. Lambert, St. Claude, Man. 5-2

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL, four years old. Mrs. Elliott, Cardale, Man. 5-2

Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, RIS-ing four years. Papers. Ingram Lawson, Miami, Man. 5-2

Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULL, TUBERCULAR TEST sire by Scottish Mint, 126428, and Craighend Sultan, 171239, grand champion Regina Spring Fair, 1926. Staples Bros., Oxbow, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—FIVE SHORTHORN BULLS, BREED-ing age. Brownhales. J. J. Ring & Sons, Crystal City, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, from ten months to two years old. R. T. Robertson, Snowflake, Man. 5-2

WANTED—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL, four years or under. Address E. Goodwin, Colgate, Sask. 6-3

SHEEP—VARIOUS

WANTED—200 EWES. J. M. FOZER, DUCK Lake, Sask.

GOATS

MILK GOATS—SEVEN GRADE TOGGENBURG does, bred to registered, pure-bred Toggenburg buck, \$35 to \$75 each; seven grade hornless doe kids, \$20 each. Grace Mapes, Raymore, Sask. 5-3

SWINE

Berkshires

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE BRED SOWS, BOOK-ing orders for spring pigs, March-April farrow. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask.

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, FEBRUARY farrow. Males, \$15; females, \$12. R. Prentice, Loreburn, Sask. 6-2

Yorkshires

BOARS, \$5.00; SOWS, \$6.00; 100 YORK WEAN-lings, sire champion Edmonton Show; thrifty, prolific strain. Start shipments April 15. Order now. Pay later. Not eligible for registration. Seed potatoes, eight varieties. J. Harris, Edberg, Alta. 5-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, bacon type, from hardy prolific exhibition stock. Immediate delivery. Either sex, \$9.00 each, papers included. W. Jefferson, Box 8, Laura, Sask. 6-6

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS, BACON type, farrow March and April. Geo. A. McCuaig, Weyburn, Sask. 4-4

Tamworths

PURE-BRED TAMWORTHS, FARROWED FEB-ruary 1. Sired by University XXX boar. Dam from imported stock, \$8.00 each. Papers \$1.00. Ray Cole, Simpson, Sask.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—WRITE ME YOUR WANTS. All stock registered. Good ring color. Brown eyes and toe nails. Beautifully furred. Wm. Mackay, Box 285, Swift Current, Sask. 5-6

MONEY IN RABBITS—GET OUR PLAN FOR raising and selling Chinchilla rabbits. Cash market for rabbits, meat, pelts. Small investment starts you. Write, All Star Ranch, Winnipeg. 5-6

CHINCHILLAS—PURE-BRED DOES, \$7.00; bucks \$5.00. Wilbur Gorrill, Ponteix, Sask.

CHINCHILLA BUCKS, PEDIGREED, \$5.00 each. Wesley Love, Elm Creek, Man.

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REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES AT \$500 per pair while they last. First order receives first choice. Terms given. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 19-12

CANARIES, PARROTS, FINCHES, PIGEONS, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, Chinchilla rabbits, goldfish, cages, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 405 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 16-11

WOLFHOUNDS FOR SALE—TWO FEMALES and dog, killer, for \$75. David Young, Bredebury, Sask. 4-3

FANCY CANARIES FOR SALE—EXCELLENT singers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. P. A. Diemest, Kankab, Sask. 4-4

CANARIES—SINGERS, \$8.00, \$10; FEMALES, \$1.50; unrelated pairs, \$9.00, \$10. Mrs. Livingston, Trembachs, Sask. 5-4

FIVE GERMAN POLICE FEMALE PUPS FOR sale. J. K. Loewen, Winkler, Man.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, MALES, \$15, Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macrorie, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE—ROLLER CANARIES, HENS AND singers. Mrs. A. Dunlop, Roblin, Man.

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Canada's Largest Hatchery
of
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Tested, Trap-nested and Official Inspected Flocks.
100 per cent. alive delivery guaranteed.
S. C. White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas
25 50 100
\$4.75 \$9.25 \$18.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds,
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25 50 100
\$5.25 \$10.25 \$20.00

313-egg official registered males in our pens.
Individual hen records of 290 eggs in one year.
Chicks 25 cents each. Per hundred \$25.00.
Write for free catalogue. Hatching eggs, custom
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CHICKS

All leading varieties of strong, vigorous,
pure-bred chicks that will live and
grow rapidly and will develop into
heavy layers. Hatched from pure-bred,
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are big,
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pure bred-to-
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us. Every chick a pure-bred, 100 per cent. alive
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BRED-TO-LAY BABY CHICKS
S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

ALBERTA bred and hatched in electric Petersime
Incubators. Registered R.O.P. hens and males
used. Electric hatched chicks are superior. Order
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Member Alberta R.O.P. Breeders' Association. The Machine
Agents for Charter's Incubators. The Machine
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RELIABLE BABY CHICKS
True Wonder-layers off accredited
free range flocks, officially in-
spected for white diarrhea and
T.B. All varieties; 100 per cent.
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international member. It is your
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ness methods. Book your orders
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Comb White and Black Leghorns. Cockerels for
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Comb White Leghorn day-old chicks and hatching
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Various

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Wings" flocks headed by 40-42-pound American
stags, first mating, 16-18-pound hens, eight eggs,
\$5.00; second mating, 15-pound hens, eight eggs,
\$4.00. Large Toulouse geese, parent stock 25-27
pounds, 75c. each. Mammoth Pekin ducks,
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Wyandotte Regal Dorcas, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50.
Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Mahogany and
Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 100, \$9.00.
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\$3.50; 100, \$8.00. 6-5

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY
toms, hatched from eggs received from Manitoba
Agricultural College. Well marked birds, 22
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cockerels, \$5.00. A. L. Matthew, Carleton, Sask.**

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, LEGHORN PUL-
lets, Pekin drakes, \$1.00 each; prize-winning
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laying strains, \$5.00 per 100; \$1.50 per setting.
M. G. Hardy, Carman, Man.** 6-4

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toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.50. Pure-bred Toulouse
geese, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Plymouth Rock
cockerels, two or \$5.00. Fred Herman, Rocanville,
Sask.** 4-3

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cockerels, \$3.00, from bred-to-lay stock. Arthur
Chambers, Madison, Sask.** 2-5

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE
turkey gobblers, \$7.00 each. Also bred-to-lay
Buff Orpington cockerels at \$3.00, or two for \$5.00.
Mrs. F. K. Johnson, Red Deer, R.R. 1, Alta.** 5-2

**COCKERELS, R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTES,
Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Pekin Drakes,
\$3.00; two, \$5.00. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask.** 4-3

**FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,
Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.00; three for \$5.00.
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**SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS FOR
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**SELLING—LIGHT BRAHMA HENS AND COCK-
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**PURE-BRED, LAYING STRAIN, BLACK LANG-
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from high-production, registered females and males.
Also special matings of all registered stock. C. P.
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**COCKERELS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORN, FROM
300-egg strain hens and high pedigreed males,
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**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN
cockerels, good winter-laying strain, \$2.00 each,
from 263-egg strain cockerel. Also large white
Emden geese and ganders, \$5.00 each. Richard
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University cockerels. James Wallace, Borden,
Sask.** 5-2

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eggs, good producing prize stock, headed by pedi-
greed cockerels, \$1.50 setting, \$8.00 per 100.
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Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guar-
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eggs and baby chicks. Mating list free. J. J.
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**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.70
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**PURE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA
cockerels, flock government inspected and approved,
sires recommended Ottawa and B. C. University,
\$3.00 each, \$5.00 pair. R. Lloyd, Rocanville,
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**ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS,
good laying strain, also from prize-winning stock,
\$2.00. Mrs. Livingstone, Trossachs, Sask.**

**PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS,
\$2.00 each. Mrs. Sinclair Murray, Binscarth,
Man.** 5-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA
hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$8.00 per 100.
Benjamin Schoemperlen, Strathclair, Man.** 6-7

**LARGE, PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK
Minorca cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$1.75,
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real type, actual winners for sale. Particulars
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**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING
eggs, prize-winning, bred-to-lay strain, also cup for
best display in English breeds, Saskatoon Winter
Poultry Show, 15, \$2.00; 90, \$10. Mrs. Hoy
Myers, Vancouy, Sask.** 6-5

**SELLING—WHITE ORPINGTON HATCHING
eggs, \$2.00 setting; Barron White Leghorn eggs,
\$1.50; Barron Leghorn hens and pullets. H. Bell,
Balmoral, Man.** 6-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,
government inspected, \$3.00 hatching eggs, \$1.50
setting; \$7.00, 100 eggs. James Dykes, Elbow,
Sask.** 4-6

**PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, good laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Thos.
Metcalfe, Bowsman, Man.**

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,
\$3.00 each, pair, \$5.00. Andrew Black, Margaret,
Man.** 3-3

**PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FINE,
large birds, \$3.00. Mrs. Ernest Vivian, Wishart,
Sask.** 3-4

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single comb, \$2.00 and \$2.25 each. Leo Ward,
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**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,
laying strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Hudson Jones,
Morningside, Alta.** 5-2

**BUFF ORPINGTON, AVERY STRAIN, COCK-
erels, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00. Hatching eggs, \$2.00
Okerstrom, Archive, Sask.** 5-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Gasoline Plus Alcohol

Rex Rickitt's dead. I'll say he is! No case of bots or rheumatiz could do a
surer job. He's just as dead as any wretch whose neck has felt a steady stretch
when handled by a mob. You see, Rex drove a poppy car that took him fast, and
oft, and far, it was a faithful boat. Yet, Rex insisted—ah, alas—in mixing alcohol
with gas; the mixture got his goat! I gave the lad some sound advice, and tried
to be superlatively nice when sounding forth my cry; I said, 'My lad, some autumn
night you'll try to turn off to the right, but turn off left, and die; they'll pick you
up a splintered wreck with 19 fractures in your neck, you'll look like butcher's
hash; your car which now is sound and good will then be junk and junk and kindling
wood—there'll be one awful splash! Don't mix your gasoline with rye, unless you
really wish to die, the two can't run a car, the steering wheel gets out of plumb
when gas and rye begin to chum, they always fight and jar. The engine's sure to
heat and buck, there's nothing left that's not amuck when rye hooks up with gas;
the whole machine gets out of trim, the springs get weak, the lights go dim, when
those two pal, alas! You need the gas, that's sure as day, but keep the rye nine
miles away when you are in your car, or we'll be singing sacred hymns above your
closed and quiet glims, and chanting, 'Cross the Bar.' He harkened not, he
felt, I think, that I was far too old to drink and drive in spite of booze, but he
was young and full of vim, so nothing could befuddle him, he could not try and
lose. Well, he is dead, that's fact is sure, his gasoline, distilled and pure was
mixed with gin and rye; the car went left instead of right at Guffey's corner
Monday night, so Rickitt had to die.

POULTRY

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON
cockerels, \$3.00 each. Bruce McKenzie, Gladstone,
Man.**

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON
cockerels, \$2.00. L. H. Franks, Strathclair, Man.** 6-2

**GOOD PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,
\$3.00 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask.**

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From R.O.P., University of B.C. stock 260 to
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tings, \$5.00. Box 172, Cochrane, Alta.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00; PULLETS,
\$2.50; pedigreed from high production and regis-
tered hens; cockerels, \$10; pullets, \$4.00; hens,
\$2.50. Two pens, sisters to above, composed
mostly of daughters of registered hens, are now
laying well at the Saskatchewan Egg-laying Con-
test. Buy Saskatchewan-raised birds. Send for
mating list for hatching eggs. Henry Barton,
Davidson, Sask.** 3-3

**CHAMPIONS AMERICAN CONTINENT—BAR-
red Rock cockerels from our American and
Canadian contest winners, five years, five consecu-
tive wins, establishing new Canadian record.
Cockerels from \$5.00. Barred Rock and White
Leghorn baby chicks, hatching eggs. Write for
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**McOPA BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, FIVE
years in the provincial egg-laying contest, Brandon,
and always in the first division. 1927 contest,
1,958 eggs, 2,144 points. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50
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Cleans replaced. Eggs by the 100 at \$10 up to
April 10th. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.** 5-4

**HATCHING EGGS—FROM BARRED ROCKS
whose dams laid 280-300 eggs in 365 days, \$3.00
a setting; \$16 per 100, ten per cent. discount on
orders before April first. Place your order now
with ten per cent. deposit, balance one week before
shipping. Joseph Wunderlich, Cudworth, Sask.** 5-2

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY
Barred Rocks, Lethbridge Experimental Farm
strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens, \$2.00 setting 15;
three settings, \$5.00; \$8.00, 100. William Burrows,
Lanham, Alta.** 5-5

**GOVERNMENT APPROVED FLOCK BARRED
Rock cockerels, \$5.00 and \$3.00 each. Hatching
eggs, first pen headed by R.O.P. cockerels, \$10 per
100; \$3.00 per 15. Flock mating, \$8.00 per 100;
\$2.00 per 15. Mrs. C. Penson, Melita, Man.** 5-3

**FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK
cockerels, from good laying strain, price \$2.50
each. Also pure-bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys,
toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. E. Ander, Meadows,
Man.** 5-2

**CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Sired
by Record of Performance males, government
approved flock, inspected and leg banded, \$3.00
and \$5.00 each. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa,
Man.** 5-2

**DAVIDSON POULTRY SOCIETY SELLING
pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, government
inspected, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; eggs, \$1.50 for 15.
Applied Secretary, Davidson Poultry Society, Box
85, Davidson.** 3-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
from heavy-laying strain, \$3.50, two for \$6.00. Ten
specials at \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Mar-
quette, Man.** 4-3

**GOVERNMENT APPROVED BARRED ROCKS—
My pen in Saskatchewan laying contest now hold-
ing high position. Chicks, prepaid, April, \$26 100;
May, \$24; June, \$21. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$3.50 30.
Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask.** 6-5

**BIG HUSKY BRED-TO-LAY BARRED P. ROCK
cockerels, from \$4.00 up. Hatching eggs and
day-old chicks, from Barred Rocks and Single
Comb White Leghorns. Mating list on request.
J. R. Beer, Brandon, Man.** 6-2

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, BEST
laying strain. Cockerels from University hens with
record of 225 eggs or more; pullets from sons of
cockerel, 681; \$1.50 for 15. F. R. Price, Sintulata,
Sask.** 6-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING
eggs, flock McNabb strain, government inspected,
mated to Saskatchewan University males, 15 for
\$1.50; 100 for \$7.00. P. Vogelaar, Bulyea, Sask.** 6-5

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, STOCK FROM GUILD'S
best pens, 260-285-egg strain. Hens, weigh seven
to 9 1/2 pounds. Setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. Robert
Stowe, Minnola, Man.** 6-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FINE BIRDS,
from extra laying strains, average 175 eggs from
flock, \$5.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford,
Alta.** 4-3

**ASPENRIDGE BARRED ROCKS—CHICKS
from R.O.P. and trap-nested stock, March, \$35;
April, \$30; May, \$25; June, \$20 per 100. Harrie
Purdy, Balcarres, Sask.** 4-3

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
raised from baby chicks and eggs from Saskatche-
wan University, two for \$5.00. Thos. Dempsey,
Heward, Sask.** 4-4

**SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-
bred Barred Rocks (matings from government
approved males and females), 100, \$7.50; 50, \$4.00;
15, \$2.00. Wm. Buttar, Zealandia, Sask.** 5-5

**BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
government approved, \$2.50 and \$4.00; hatching
eggs, \$2.50 a setting or \$10 per 100. Mrs. Wm.
Pearce, Creelman, Sask.** 5-5

**500 BARRED ROCKS—GUILD'S 294-301 EGGS;
strain, April hatched cockerels, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00;
pullets, \$2.50 each. Miss Doris Juggins, Lloyd-
minster, Sask.** 5-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BEST LAYING
and exhibition strains in the West, beautiful
vigorous birds, \$3.00; few special trap-nested
settings, \$5.00. Mrs. Purdy, Tate, Sask.** 5-5

**BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN PURE-BRED BARRED
Rock cockerels, flock government culled last five
years, large, vigorous birds, \$2.50 each. Geo. Duck,
Watrous, Sask.** 5-3

**SELLING—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK,
bred-to-lay strain cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00.
Government approved flock. Mrs. D. F.
McQuiston, Box 115, Traux, Sask.** 5-2

**CHOICE COCKERELS, SEVEN GENERATIONS
of 230-270 egg records behind them. Also high
quality Wyandottes, \$2.50-\$3.50 each. Chas.
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**BABY CHICKS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BRED-
to-lay, from well-known establishment. No orders
accepted beyond capacity. Send now for lists.
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**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE-BRED
Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15, good winter layers,
nice large birds. Mrs. J. Peacock, Memham,
Sask.** 6-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING
eggs, Lethbridge Experimental Farm and R.O.P.
strain, \$1.50 a setting or \$8.00 per 144. Mrs.
W. J. Anderson, Box 78, Abbey, Sask.** 6-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING
eggs, McNabb strain, \$1.25 per 15, \$7.00 per 100.
Mrs. A. Gilling, Kelso, Man.** 6-3

POULTRY

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from 260-294 egg strain, \$3.00 each, two, \$5.00. Ted Wolff, Grenfell, Sask. 6-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS, QUALIFIED R.O.P. 15, \$3.00, flock, \$1.50; cockerels, \$5.00. Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Birch Hills, Sask. 6-5

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APRIL HATCH, Experimental Farm strain, \$2.50 each, \$7.00 for three. Chas. Dunlop, Abbey, Sask. 6-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GUILD'S heavy-laying strain, \$2.50 each. John H. McNeil, Fairlight, Sask. 6-2

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, BRED from laying strains, \$3.00 each; \$2.50 for three or more. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 6-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD LAYING strain, \$2.00 each. Gibson Gillespie, Moore Park, Man. 6-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BIG, VIGOROUS birds, University heaviest laying strains, \$2.50; three, \$7.00. C. Genge, Gildred, Sask. 5-3

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BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS, READY MARCH 12. Free catalogue. Hambley Electric Hatchery, 601 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg. 5-9

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FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from R.O.P. stock, April hatched, \$3.00 each. G. N. Adams, Napinka, Man. 3-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS (DARK), \$10; offspring from imported hens and University of B. C. mate. J. Skoedopole, Botha, Alta. 4-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from good laying strain, \$3.50 each. Robertson, Bros., Marquette, Man. 4-5

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Adam Smith, Drake, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Wm. Jaffray, Kirkella, Man. 5-2

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 TO \$5.00. Demall Turner, Eyebrow, Sask. 6-4

24 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK PULLETS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Dryden, Estevan, Sask. 6-4

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POULTRYMEN, TEST YOUR EGGS FOR fertility and sex. Tester, 50c., prepaid. F. Rogers, Hillside Beach, Man. 6-2

INCUBATORS—600 MILLER WITH TURNING trays, nearly new, \$50; 400 Cyphers in good condition, \$35. Frame, P. O. Box 606, Winnipeg. 6-2

THREE BUCKEYE INCUBATORS, 110 capacity, 1924 models, in perfect condition, \$20 each. Spruce Poultry Farm, Bulley, Sask. 5-2

Rhode Island Reds

"WYCLIFFE" ROSE COMB REDS—HATCHING eggs from mated pens of vigorous mountain-raised, high-production birds. Females in matings direct descendants of sire of Sweetman's high record official contest pen, and a brother of his 275-egg official contest bird, mated to high egg breeders. Prices reasonable, mating list on request. William Cox, Wycliffe, B.C. 5-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs. Females are Guild birds or daughters of Brandon and Saskatoon prize winners, mated to grandsons of Cheddar Red Boy, sire of high record pen, British Columbia, 1924-25. Egg records, 240-305. Absolutely healthy. Fifteen eggs, \$3.00. All infertile eggs replaced if returned in 15 days. Arthur Frampton, Carnduff, Sask. C

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, winners of three firsts at Moose Jaw, \$3.00 and \$5.00; first prize utility Single Comb cockerel, \$10. High-producing stock. E. Bilsh, Bechar, Sask. 6-2

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE-BRED ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds, Guild's and University strains, \$1.50 per setting of 15; \$7.00 per 100. G. Brown, Solisgirth, Man. 6-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.50; also 50 yearlings and pullets, \$1.50, from selected pen bred-to-lay. Frank Brown, Carleton Place, Ont. 5-2

HATCHING EGGS, FROM GOOD LAYING strain S. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. F. J. Calverley, Glenboro, Man. 6-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, good laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Wm. Brown, Deloraine, Man. 5-3

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, HEAVY-LAY- ing strain, 50% production in January, \$2.50 each. D. Weber, Vawn, Sask. 5-2

POULTRY

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, rose comb, \$2.50 each, three for \$7.00. C. R. Guest, Trossachs, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, bred-to-lay C.P.R. strain. Good size and color, \$3.00 each. Campbell Acheson, Cayley, Alta. 6-2

15 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND EGGS, \$2.00. Write for particulars. Mrs. Bert Coates, Leask, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red and Barred Rock cockerels, from bred-to-lay and R.O.P. stock. G. Brown, Solisgirth, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Weir Donogh, Graveland, Man. 6-2

FINEST BREEDING, EXTRA HEAVY-LAYING Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, 50 eggs, \$4.00 setting, \$1.50. A. Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 6-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00. R. P. Himsi, Pense, Sask. 6-2

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00. H. Blenkin, Sintaluta, Sask. 4-3

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM TOM by 1925 first Royal tom, hens sisters to Calgary winner, 1927; June hatched. November weight: toms, 16 pounds, \$10; pullets, 13 pounds, \$8.00; two for \$15. Barred Rock cockerels, Thompson and Bradley strains, \$5.00. R. C. Buchanan, Rose-town, Sask. 3-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBERS, Bird's strain, 15-20 pounds, \$12-\$15; 20-25 pounds, \$20-\$25; hens, 14-17 pounds, \$10-\$15. Embden geese and ganders, exhibition stock; also Leghorn cockerels from R.O.P. R. W. Dowse, R. 1, Dugald, Man. 6-3

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM IMPORTED beautifully bronzed gobbler and government approved hens, \$1.00, 75c.; after May 10, 50c.; after June 5, 25c. Mrs. F. E. Brown, Solisgirth, Man. 6-2

BOOKING ORDERS FROM CHOICE PEN of government inspected, banded Bronze turkeys, all Class A birds, \$1.00 each. Also flock run eggs, headed by another Class A sire, 80c. each. Mrs. A. N. Primeau, Tuxford, Sask. 5-3

SELECTED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-21 pounds, \$10; 21-22, \$11; 22-24 pounds, \$12; hens, 12-14, \$5.00, \$6.00; 14-16 pounds, \$7.00, \$8.00. Mrs. Rond, Dubuc, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00; also pony, buggy, cutter, two sets shafts, pole, double and single harness, \$165. George G. Brown, 189, Morden, Man. 5-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, GOVERN- ment banded, 24-26 pounds, \$15; pullets from same stock but later hatched, unbanded, 13-15 pounds, \$7.00. Freeman Green, Medora, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, FROM GOVT. banded sire; weights 15 to 19 pounds, \$10, well marked and bronzed. Geo. Campbell, Luseland, Sask. 6-2

BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM PRIZE-WINNING stock at Royal show. Mated with imported American tom. Hens, \$7.00; toms, \$10 and \$12. Mrs. Harold Burns, Killarney, Man. 6-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-21 POUNDS, \$10; 22-23, \$11; 24 pounds, \$12; two-year-old tom, 29 pounds, \$12; hens, 12-14, \$5.00 - \$6.00. Mrs. J. Owens, Dubuc, Sask. 4-3

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-22 pounds, \$10; 23-24 pounds, \$12; 25-26 pounds, \$15; pullets, \$5.00; healthy outdoor birds. Mrs. T. T. Smith, Kinley, Sask. 4-3

BABY TURKEYS HATCHED FROM YOUR OWN stock, 10c. per egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, 362 Furby St., Winnipeg. 5-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBERS, \$7.00; ONE tom, \$10. All birds are from university strain and extra good. John Vestby, Griffin, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, May hatched, 22 to 25 pounds, \$10. Mrs. M. Ritchie, Earl Grey, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, ganders, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00; from prize-winning stock. Mrs. H. W. Clay, Fillmore, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18 to 23 pounds, 40c. a pound. Ellen M. Dahlin, Box 133, Norquay, Sask. 3-4

TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$5.00. Weight up to 18 pounds. John Cross, Box 44, Hodgeville, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, 17 TO 24-POUND \$11 each; pullets 13 to 15 pounds, \$7.00 each. C. N. Kenyon, Elm Creek, R. 2, Man. 6-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND turkey toms, \$6.00. Mrs. D. E. Breakwell, Mossbank, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, May hatched, well marked birds. Price \$7.00. Mrs. Arthur Eskey, Carlyle, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Archie Campbell, Moosomin, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, weighing 25 pounds, \$10. Mrs. Tut, Rouleau, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, 50c. each. Pen headed by government banded tom. Mrs. A. B. Milne, Perdue, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY toms, 20 to 22 pounds, all good birds, \$10 each. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man. 6-2

HAVE LEFT 12 PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkey gobblers, for quick sale, \$6.00 each. Elrose Dairy Farm, Elrose, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, \$3.00. Mrs. R. Maxson, Box 237, Drumheller, Alta. 6-2

SELLING—PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, average weight, 22 pounds, \$9.00 to \$10. Mrs. J. W. Morton, Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, large boned, toms, \$10. Mrs. Edna Baker, Rieton, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, May hatched, 22-25 pounds, \$7.00. Ed. Pearson, Froude, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—LARGE TOULOUSE GESE OR ganders, \$3.00 each. Miss Laura Schmidt, Ridgedale, Sask. 6-2

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SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GAN- ders, \$4.00. Clifford Holloway, Mair, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$7.00; HENS, \$4.00. Mrs. Robert McLaren, Drake, Sask. 5-3

LARGE SIZE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$7.50; hens, \$4.00. J. Hewitt, Tribune, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED GOBBERS, 20 POUNDS AND over, \$10. Mrs. C. Pirell, Porden, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms, \$6.00 each. Ole Bratte, Court, Sask. 4-3

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CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, bred from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings, females records 202 to 267, males New York State Fair winners. My pullets of same raising laid well all winter. Price \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10. Satisfaction or money refunded. Geo. H. Lawrence, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 5-3

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ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, MAR- tin's, Guild's B.C.'s best strains, always improving, eggs, \$3.00, 30; \$5.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta. 6-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from Martin's laying strain, \$2.00 each or three for \$5.00. Also one pressure water pump. Mrs. E. Grant, Pense, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, university strain (Martin's) April hatch, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Jas. Cowan, Rokeby, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROSE COMB Wyandotte cockerels, 200-egg strain or better, registered R.O.P., \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. John Allan, Neville, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, from pen pedigree dams over 200 eggs. Snap at \$5.00 to \$7.50. Alberta Hatcheries, Limited, Vegreville. 5-2

CH-ICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin's strain, \$5.00. All firsts, best display, first laying pen at Estevan. A few pullets, \$2.00 each. H. C. Dobson, Estevan, Sask. 4-3

STANDARD-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, eight pounds and over, from heavy-laying hens, \$5.00 each. Robert Kerr, Box 100, Coronation, Alta. 4-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, heavy winter-laying strain, April hatch, \$2.50 each. Mrs. O. Halverson, Aberdeen, Sask. 4-3

MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3.00; 20 large two-year-old hens, \$1.25. Mrs. A. E. Henderson, Boissevain, Man. 6-2

PARTIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.50; hens, \$1.50; also unrelated pens laying strains. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 2-5

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PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Perry Stokes, Hardy, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Martin strain, \$2.50 each, pair \$4.50. Ivan Hollingshead, Armley, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte Cockerels, University strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Boon, Venn, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, from Martin's high egg-producing stock, \$3.00. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE SET- ting eggs, Shoemaker-Martin strain, \$8.00 per 100. Carman Kinniburgh, Airdrie, Alta. 6-4

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3 C.W. OATS FOR SALE—SEVERAL CAR loads of both Victory and Banner oats, rejected as "seed" on weed content (not noxious), but will clean to seed grade, germination of the best as proved by control sample certificate. Price 57½ cents per bushel, f.o.b. Lloydminster, C.N. or C.P. Ry. Samples sent. Price subject to market changes and prior sale. 3 C.W. oats, heavy, unfrozen grain, 54 cents, f.o.b. Lloydminster. No. 3 barley, good clean stuff, 80 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Lloydminster. Also flax and spring rye. Frederick Ltd., Lloydminster, Sask.

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2 C.W. OATS FOR SALE—SEVERAL CAR loads of both Victory and Banner oats, rejected as "seed" on weed content (not noxious), but will clean to seed grade, germination of the best as proved by control sample certificate. Price 57½ cents per bushel, f.o.b. Lloydminster, C.N. or C.P. Ry. Samples sent. Price subject to market changes and prior sale. 3 C.W. oats, heavy, unfrozen grain, 54 cents, f.o.b. Lloydminster. No. 3 barley, good clean stuff, 80 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Lloydminster. Also flax and spring rye. Frederick Ltd., Lloydminster, Sask.

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SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

\$2,959.20 WORTH OF DELICIOUS STRAWberries gathered from one acre of plants first year planted. This is the record of the new everbearing Champion. 25 plants, \$1.50; 100 plants, \$5.00. Flaming Giant raspberry, hardiest and most productive in cultivation. Dozen, \$3.00. Limited. Order early. West End Nurseries, Calgary, Alts. 5-5

SEAGER WHEELER'S ILLUSTRATED SEED grain and nursery catalogue is now available. If interested in pure line seed grains and fruit trees, send for a copy now. Seager Wheeler, Rosethorn, Sask. 4-5

FOR SALE—No. 1 VICTORY SEED OATS, certificate 57-4296, from registered, germination 96%, 90c. bushel. Also Garnet wheat, grown on breaking, cleaned, bagged, \$1.40. Wm. Howse, Prairie River, Sask. 4-5

FOR SALE—LIMITED QUANTITY MARQUIS, off breaking, \$1.50 per bushel, certified government germination 99%. Also Canada barley, \$1.00 per bushel, 93 test. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 6-2

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—IMproved extra hardy early Senator Dunlap, quality guaranteed. Delivery prepaid, \$1.25 hundred, \$4.50 five hundred, \$8.00 thousand. Leonard Barkley, Morrisburg, Ontario. 6-5

DAHLIAS, ROSE BUSHES, GLADIOLI, PEONIES, Irises, cut flower plants. High quality, lowest delivered prices. List free. Loranger, 102 Main, Aymer East, Que. 2-5

BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—GET NEW CROP fresh, tested seeds. Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate. Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 2-6

LATHAM AND OHATA RASPBERRIES, \$4.00 100 Dunlap strawberries, \$2.50 100. Gooseberry bushes, \$1.50 dozen. W. J. May, Lawson, Sask. 3-4

BUY MANITOBA GROWN SHRUBS, BULBS, perennial roots, vegetable and flower seeds. Write for our spring price list. Hack's Nurseries, Winnipeg. 5-3

CHAMPION AND MASTODON EVERBEARING strawberry plants, Michigan grown, very early and vigorous. Catalog free. Assiniboine Gardens, 132 Montrose St., Winnipeg, Man. 5-3

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 6-5

CHOICE LILAC AND LARGE CARAGANA trees, dozen, \$1.00. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 6-3

TIGER LILY BULBS, 25c. EACH. BLOOM size. Talbot Criddle, Treesbank, Man. 6-2

FOR SALE—POPPY SEED, 35c. PER POUND. H. P. Ewart, Cupar, Sask. 6-3

HARDY EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES, \$4.00 per 100. J. F. New, Kenaston, Sask. 6-3

Barley

BIRTLÉ FOR SEED BARLEY—O.A.C. No. 21, government tested and inspected, third generation, No. 1 and No. 2 seed. All orders will receive prompt attention. For particulars, prices, etc., write F. C. Barber, sec.-manager, Birtle Co-operative Seed Barley Growers' Association Limited, Birtle, Man. 6-5

BARLEY O.A.C. No. 21, SEED FROM STEELE, Briggs Seed Co., grown on breaking, cleaned, government certificate germination test 98%. Price \$1.00 per bushel; bags 20c. each. Sam'l Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 6-2

O.A.C. BARLEY, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL, SACKED. Department of Agriculture certificate entitles to reduced railway rates. J. J. Dunkerley, Carlyle, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—O.A.C. No. 21 BARLEY, GRADE No. 1. Price \$1.10 per bushel, sacks included. Field Husbandry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man. 6-2

TREBIL BARLEY, CLEANED, \$1.25 BUSHEL. One John Deere Fordson plow, No. 40, A1 shape. W. A. Westwood, Rapid City, Man. 6-3

O.A.C. BARLEY FOR SALE. G. SANDERS, Kandamar, Sask. 6-3

Corn

GOLDEN BANTAM, MANITOBA RIPENED, vitality and germination guaranteed, years of selection, strain bears six to 12 cobs per plant. Seed for family plot, 20c., postpaid. Supply limited. Laird, Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-3

SELLING—ALBERTA GROWN SEED CORN, Minnesota No. 13, germination 98%, first at Provincial Seed Fair. Bushel, \$5.00. Special price on quantities. George Worthy, Medicine Hat. 5-5

MATURING MANALTA CORN, GERMINATION 96%, \$5.00 bushel. Wanted—20-inch brush breaker. K. Cowan, Gainsboro, Sask. 5-2

Flax

PREMOST FLAX, READY FOR THE DRILL, free from all weed seeds, germination 94% in four days, government certificate 57-4331. Finished seedling June 10, yielded 25 bushels an acre. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$2.50 a bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Viscount. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, SWEET CLOVER (both took second prize at Chicago last time shown, 1923). Irish Cobbler potatoes, registered Marquis, Banner. Prices O.K. Burningham, Strongfield, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—FIRST GENERATION CROWN flax, grown on breaking, \$2.25 bushel, bags extra. Leo. Bauchard, Superb, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—SEED FLAX, GERMINATION 98%, \$2.10 per bushel. Further information, write Albert Hebert, Otterburne, Man. 5-3

Oats

Silver Creek Co-operative Seed Oat Centre Ltd.

SILVER CREEK SEED OATS

Inspected, tested and graded by Dominion Seed Branch.

VICTORY OATS BANNER OATS

Prices:
No. 1 90c per bushel
No. 2 80c per bushel
No. 3 70c per bushel

F.O.B. Silverton.

For further particulars apply:

H. R. S. FRODSHAM, Secy.

Silverton : : : Manitoba

— GOOD SEED PAYS —

SELLING

BANNER AND VICTORY SEED OATS

renewed; also 2 C.W. and Feed Oats.

WALTER GREER

Laaburn, Sask.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

SEED OATS

Marquis Wheat; Banner and Victory Oats, O.A.C. 21 and Hannechen Barley; Crown Flax; Sweet Clover; Corn; etc. Registered and Select Stocks.

We also handle Copper Carbonate, the new smut treatment. Write for prices.

SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS LTD.

P.O. Drawer 1180 Moose Jaw, Sask.

SOLSGIRTH MANITOBA, FOR SEED OATS

BANNER AND VICTORY VARIETIES

Commercial Grades Grown from Registered Seed.

Per Bus.
1st Gen. Reg. Victory Oats 1.75
2nd Gen. Reg. Victory Oats 1.50
3rd Gen. Reg. Victory and Banner 1.20
4th Gen. Reg. Victory and Banner 1.15

Extra No. 1, 2nd Gen., Banner 1.10
Extra No. 1, 3rd Gen., Victory 1.10

No. 1 Commercial seed .90
No. 2 Commercial seed .85

No. 1 seed, car lots .75
No. 2 seed, car lots .75

Sacked, except car lots, in three-bushel jute bags at 20c extra. Mailed cheque, with exchange added, or money order must accompany orders. Prompt deliveries while stock lasts.

The Solgirth Co-operative Seed Oat Growers' Association Ltd.

Solsgrith, Man.

BANNER OATS, PROGENY OF REGISTERED

second generation, weight 45 pounds bushel, price \$1.00 bushel. Lot B, grown from same seed, but weighing 40 pounds to bushel, price 95c. bushel. Both grade No. 1, germination 98 six days, no weeds, double cleaned. Three-bushel bags and samples free. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 5-3

60-DAY OATS—EARLIEST, HARDEST, surest. Beats drought. Catches wild oats. Best nurse crop. Assures abundant harvest feed. Choice seed, \$1.25 bushel, bags free. 1½ bushels seeds acre. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—3,500 BUSHELS PURE STRAIN Gerlach seed oats, No. 2, sample No. 57-1459, germination 97%, recleaned, weigh 39 pounds bushel. Price, car lot, 75c.; sacked, 85c. Alf. Anderson, Lockwood, Sask. 5-3

300 BUSHELS SEED BANNER OATS, grown on breaking from registered third generation, test 92%, 80c. bushel, cleaned. R. L. Lee, Newdale, Man. 6-3

SELLING—SMALL CAR BANNER OATS, cleaned, ready for drill, government germination 88%, certificate No. 57-3206. Bruce Brooks, Laporte, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, FIRST CROP, from registered seed, mill run, germination 97%, no noxious weeds. Wm. Kennedy, Conquest, Sask. 5-2

SEED OATS, BANNER, SECOND GENERATION, cleaned, germination 98, one car load, 80c. bushel, f.o.b. Reford. James Johnston, Box 174, Wilkie, Sask. 6-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

BANNER OATS, FOURTEEN HUNDRED bushels, 75c., f.o.b., 99% germination, contains small percentage wheat, free from wild oats. Gordon Parker, Lovrina, Sask. 6-2

BANNER OATS, FROM REGISTERED SEED, free from all noxious weeds, government grade 1, test 96%, 70c. on car. Chas. Cuthbert, Oakleigh Farm, Lloydminster, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—CAR BANNER OATS, GRADE 1, germination 98%, certificate 57-5226. Price 80c. per bushel, f.o.b. Abbey, Sask. C. Roland, Abbey, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—60-DAY OATS, CLEANED, \$1.00 a bushel, bags included. Ben Hyde, Eskbank, Sask. 6-2

BANNER OATS, 95% GERMINATION IN FIVE days, clean, \$1.00, f.o.b. Shellbrook, Sask. J. MacLennan, 343 Winchester St., Winnipeg. 6-2

SELLING—TWO CAR LOADS BANNER SEED Oats, No. 1 grade, government germination 97%, 70c. per bushel. Box 90, Kelvington, Sask. 6-2

BANNER SEED OATS, GOVERNMENT TEST 97% germination, car lot at 70c. per bushel. Write Teman Braaten, Shackleton, Sask. 6-2

SEVERAL CARS OATS FOR SALE, GOOD enough for seed, germination test 94%. M. G. Hay, Foxwarren, Man. 6-2

SELLING—CAR NO. 1 VICTORY SEED OATS, 90% germination, 85 cents bushel. J. S. Paterson, Quil Lake, Sask. 6-3

SEVERAL CARS OF SEED AND EXTRA ONE feed oats for sale. Apply to H. Huxley, Lloydminster, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—CAR HEAVY BANNER OATS, OFF new land, no noxious weeds, 65 cents. S. Berry, Neilburg, Sask. 5-2

QUANTITY OF 60-DAY SEED OATS, \$1.25 per bushel, cleaned, sacks included, f.o.b. Lucky Lake, Sask. Box 34. 5-3

SELLING—CAR VICTORY SEED OATS, government inspected, germination 95%, 75c. bushel. Ira G. Norris, Eyebrow, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—CAR LEADER SEED OATS, fanned, germination test high, 1926 crop, 70c. per bushel. O. S. Ganong, Sturgis, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—CAR OF OATS, MAKE GOOD seed, 75c., f.o.b. Central Butte, Sask. Alex. McGillivray. 4-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD GOOD OATS, 55c. per bushel, f.o.b. Stettler, Alta. F. J. Lee. 5-3

SELLING—SEED OATS, CAR LOTS. D. A. Leckie, Meyronne, Sask. 5-3

BANNER OATS, 3 C.W., CLEAN AND DRY, car lot, 60c. per bushel. F. L. Caldwell, Tako, Sask. 6-3

BANNER OATS, THIRD GENERATION. W. Hibbard, Luseland, Sask. 6-3

Peas

SELLING—GOLDEN VINE FIELD PEAS, grade No. 1, germination 92. Price \$3.00 per bushel, sacks included. A. E. Hancock, Tate, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—EARLY GARDEN AMERICAN Wonder Peas, per pound, 30c.; five pounds, \$1.40. Postpaid. A. Davey, Maryfield, Sask. 6-2

Potatoes

DOMINION GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED GOLD Cobs potatoes, \$1.25 a bushel, f.o.b. Carman, Man. Crop yielded over 300 bushels to acre. Good second-hand No. 11 Eureka potato planter for \$35. H. A. Rogers and Son, Carman, Man. 6-3

EARLY OHIO, IRISH COBBLER, EARLY Bovee, pure varieties, sound stock, priced low, six bushels for \$3.00.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE—MINDUM DURUM SEED WHEAT, fanned and Carter disc cleaned, government tested, John Nesterbo, Goodlands, Man. 4-3

GARNET WHEAT, INSPECTED, TESTED 96%, No. 1, \$1.75; No. 2, \$1.50 bushel in bin. Car 3 C.W. oats, 60c. Chas. Vavra, Scott, Sask. 4-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD generation, \$2.20 per bushel, f.o.b. Saskatoon. Address, E. E. Bent, Landis, Sask. 5-4

RED FIFE WHEAT, OFF SUMMERFALLOW, Box 172, Chauvin, Alta. 5-4

GARNET WHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, SACKS included. E. N. Cooper, Stettler, Alta. 5-4

GARNET WHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, BAGS extra. David Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 5-4

Grass Seed

SWEET CLOVER

SPECIAL variety, white blossom, developed in the West past 12 years.

Extra hardy, most leafy, finest stalk and most fibrous root system of any variety grown.

Makes excellent pasture and hay; prolific seed producer.

13c per pound, F.O.B. Weyburn, Sask.—Sacks free.

Absolutely free from sow thistle. Scarified. Can furnish any quantity. Make remittance payable to:

E. M. ROBINS Weyburn, Sask.

COUCH GRASS FOR SALE BUT NOT MIXED WITH OUR SEED

The Dominion Seed Branch say ours is the only **WESTERN RYE GRASS** in Saskatchewan that was field inspected and certified couch-free last summer. Government sealed seed, grade 1, 11 cents per pound, sacked free. Positively no sink-weed or thistles. Free pamphlet on culture. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

WHITING SEED FARMS, Traynor, Sask.

BROME, TIMOTHY, CLOVER

Government Certified Couch Free.

Brome 16 cents per pound; Government Standard No. 1, 11 cents; No. 2, 8 cents. Certified Couch free. Brome Western Rye Mixture 11 cents. Timothy 10 cents. Sweet Clover 8 cents.

GRAYSVILLE CO-OPERATIVE BROME GROWERS' ASSOCIATION LTD. GRAYSVILLE, MAN.

SELLING—YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, scarified and well cleaned, grows from a crown similar to alfalfa, is earlier, has much finer foliage and is more valuable both for hay and pasture than the white variety, 12c. per pound, f.o.b. Ceylon, bags included. Sample and folder "Facts about Sweet Clover" on request. J. A. Englund, Gladmar, Sask. 4-5

No. 1 WESTERN RYE GRASS, FIELD inspected, government sealed and certified couch free, \$7.50; also sweet clover and meadow fescue, \$9.00; timothy, \$7.00. Sacks free. Shipping points, Meadows and Woodlands. Paramor and Langrell, Woodlands, Man. 4-5

SELLING—GOVERNMENT TESTED WHITE Blossom sweet clover seed, 10c. pound. Seed oats, 80c. bushel. Cotton sacks 50c., jute sacks 25c. extra. Cash with order. Samples 10c. F. Waterer, Meota, Sask. 4-5

GOVERNMENT TESTED GRADE No. 1 HEAVY dean rye grass seed, free from noxious weeds, 7c. per pound; limited quantity No. 3, 6c. per pound; bags free. State railroad for shipment. Donald McDougall, Box 11, Kipling, Sask. Phone 31-4. 4-7

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, No. 1, 10c.; No. 2, 8c. Brome grass, No. 1, 10c.; No. 2, 8c. Rye grass, No. 1, 8c.; No. 2, 6c. Timothy, No. 2, 8c. Garnet wheat, two bushels, \$3.50. Bags free. Ship C.N. or C.P. Wawanesa Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man. 5-4

GRIMM ALFALFA, VARY HARDY, 40c. POUND. White sweet clover, scarified, 9c. pound. Both government grade 1. Bags included. Orders over 140 pounds freight prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. Muir, Ceylon, Ontario. 4-5

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, 9c. pound, hulled, scarified and cleaned, government tested, certificate number 57-2702. Pure sweet clover honey, 16c. pound. Joseph Ashley, Box 36, Pipestone, Man. 5-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government grade No. 1, thoroughly cleaned and scarified, nine cents per pound, double sacks included. Ship either railroad. Sample on request. Russell Burnett, East Selkirk, Man. 5-2

QUANTITY OF WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, government grade No. 1, cleaned, scarified, guaranteed no sow thistle, Russian thistle or mustard, \$10 per 100, bags included. F. R. Price, Sintaluta, Sask. 6-4

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, certificate 57-4934, free from noxious weeds except one ball mustard seed per ounce, scarified, 10c. pound; sacks 20c. W. L. Martin, Maidstone, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—No. 1 GOVERNMENT TESTED Brome seed, cleaned, certificate 57-5881, 9c. per pound, sacked. H. G. Strang, Greenway, Man. 6-3

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER SEED, GRADE 1, \$10 per 100 pounds. Manitoba clover honey, over 50 pounds, 13c. pound. C. N. Kenyon, R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man. 6-2

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, grade 1, scarified, extra clean, 1c. per pound, f.o.b. Craven; bags 25c. Sample on request. Cash with order. A. C. Clark, Craven, Sask. 5-5

ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING FARM I AM offering for sale 6,000 pounds of sweet clover at 8c. per pound, cleaned twice; sacks 20c. extra. Elmar Anderson, Bawlf, Alta. 5-4

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE looking for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER SEED, SCARIFIED through Ames machine, hardest variety grown, \$10 per 100 pounds. Send money in first letter. Walter L. Dunavan, Crichton, Sask. 5-4

BROME SEED FOR SALE, GOVERNMENT test grade 1, control sample 57-4409, free noxious weeds, ten cents per pound, bags included. D. O. Keyser, Crysta City, Man. 4-5

SELLING—WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, nine cents pound. Geo. McMain, Summerberry, Sask. 5-4

TESTED TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, 9c. sacks included. E. H. Snarr, Morris, Man. 4-3

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 10c., GUARANTEED pure. E. Browning, Ogilvie, Man. 5-2

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

GOVERNMENT TESTED NORTHERN GROWN Arctic sweet clover, free noxious weeds, hulled, scarified, sacked, \$10 cwt. A. E. Baker, Meota, Sask. 5-2

RYE GRASS SEED, GRADE No. 1, GERMINA- tion 89, \$8.00 per 100, free from noxious weeds and twitch grass. Joe Fitzgibbon, Berwyn, Alta. 5-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 97 per cent germination, 9c. per pound, bags extra. A. C. Sandborn. Address all communications to Wm. A. Simpson, Box 56, Chaplin, Sask. 5-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN- ment tested, 90% germination, no noxious weeds, \$8.50 100, bags included. David Axford, Chaplin, Sask. 5-2

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, cleaned and scarified, government grade No. 2, \$12.50 per 100, bags free. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 5-3

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERN- ment tested, grade 1, 8 1/2 cents pound, sacks included. L. A. Cayford, Chauvin, Alta. 5-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS, 98% GERMINATION, good, bright seed, seven dollars per 100. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—No. 1 WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned and sacked, six cents. Asa Stephenson, Alameda, Sask. 5-5

SELLING—CERTIFIED TIMOTHY SEED, 96% germination, \$8.50 per 100, bags included. George Gibbs, Angusville, Man. 5-2

SELLING—WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned and sacked, seven cents per pound. Fred Brooks, Dummer, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—BROME GRASS, 10 CENTS per pound; also Arctic sweet clover, 12 cents per pound. Green Hill Nursery, Dalesboro, Sask. 5-5

FOR SALE—28 BUSHELS ALSIKE SEED, \$11 per bushel. Sample on request. Cash with order. Thos. Daley, Pinewood, Ont. 5-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, nine cents a pound. Thos. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 5-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN- ment tested. Sample and price on request. Fred Forsberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man. 5-3

SELLING—No. 1 WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned and sacked, seven cents. H. C. Johnson, Oyen, Alta. 5-5

SELLING—ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover government tested. Price and sample on request. Jas. Jackson, Inglis, Man. 4-3

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, 8c. a pound, sacked; grown on heavy land. A. McLatchie, Tuberosa, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, 10c. pound; over 500 pounds, 8c. J. M. Wilson, Handsworth, Sask. 5-4

SELLING—ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER AT 10c., bags free; also No. 1 Brome at 6c. F. S. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 6-2

BROME GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS POUND; Arctic clover, ten cents pound; sacked, government inspected. Percy G. Proctor, Primate, Sask. 5-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF- ed, 10c., sacked. Reuben Sayer, Edgerton, Alta. 6-4

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FOR SALE—ONE 25 H.P. GAAR-SCOTT STEAM engine, 135 pounds pressure. One 36-58 J. I. Case separator, with new 14-foot Garden City feeder. One 150-foot 10-inch drive belt. All in first-class shape. Apply to H. A. Milton, Sinclair, Man. 5-2

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FOR SALE—EIGHT-BOTTOM HEAVY BEAM John Deere tractor plow, stubble bottom, two 10-foot Emerson double disc harrows, 15-foot Dunham culti-packer. J. Adam, Kindersley, Sask. 6-2

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SELLING—CASE TRACTOR, 15-27, GOOD working order, \$350 cash; 20-35 Rumely, new 1926, fine shape, \$1,500 cash. Henry Tofted, Plato, Sask. 6-2

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FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR, GOOD shape, \$200. Gordon Gooding, Central Butte, Sask. 6-2

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Faithful After Death

That was a good wild goose story of Mrs. Romaine's in the last issue, don't you think? The attachment formed by the old gander for the cow recalls a somewhat similar case related by Jack Miner in his book. He had a pair of wild geese in his sanctuary. The mother goose took sick and was placed in a cow stall while Miner went into the house to get her some medicine. When he came back he found that the cow had tried to get into her stall, but the gander was on guard and was herding her away from his mate. Miner found that the mother goose had died while he was in the house for the medicine, and he took her away and buried her while the gander was fighting with the cow. Then a curious thing happened. Jack Johnson, as Miner had named the gander, apparently blamed the cow for his trouble. For two or three weeks he fought, off and on, with her. Then he quieted down and contented himself with watching her. For two and a half years after the death of his sweetheart he was never seen more than three rods from the cow. On occasion, when she broke out, he would follow her a mile or more from home. In the pasture field he always slept beside her and in the winter time, when she was in the

stable, he slept on the step of the stable door. All this time he kept up a sad honking until it could be borne no longer and poor old Jack Johnson had to be mercifully put out of the way. He had never mated again. One of the illustrations in the book shows him, snapped two years and three months after the death of his mate, standing at the stable door, and watching the cow, "faithful after death."

David and Jonathan

And there is another story of faithfulness in the book that is worth retelling. In 1911, Miner and some neighbors were shooting some of the visiting Canada geese on a pond in the sanctuary. They were aiming at a family of five when Miner called out to the others not to shoot as the geese were too far off. It was too late. Two of the geese were killed and another one fell with a badly broken pinion. He took the wounded gander in and performed a surgical operation, removing part of the wing, after which he set him down outside the house. In about an hour the two unharmed geese returned and when he saw them their wounded mate gave a honk. Although there were about a thousand wild geese in the sanctuary at that time they instantly recognized the cry of their wounded brother and lit down beside him. Later one of them left for the north with the main flock, but the other, a magnificent gander, remained with his friend. He tried countless times to get him to fly, starting out across the pond against the wind. How could he know of his brother's useless wing?

The pair were named David and Jonathan. For seven years Jonathan voluntarily lived in captivity with David. Spring and fall the flocks came and went, but Jonathan remained. His noble ways, says Miner, won the admiration of every visitor. Never again was a wild goose shot on the premises. Finally the end came. One winter morning Jonathan's headless body was found on the snow. A great horned owl had attacked a small flock of eight or ten wing-clipped geese that were kept in the sanctuary. The others had fled to the cover of some evergreens but Jonathan, with two good wings to fight had covered their retreat. The owl had sunk his claws into the faithful old fellow's head and then made a meal of him. Faithful unto death!

Identical Twins

Those who heard Hon. Dr. Montgomery's address at the U.F.M. convention were much interested in his remarks regarding the comparative influences of heredity and environment in the formation of character. He mentioned that scientists were looking for definite proof on this point and that the most conclusive evidence would be furnished by the study of identical twins which had been separated in babyhood and reared under entirely different conditions. Such a pair was located only last month in Oshawa, Ontario. Two young ladies, now 19 years old, were born in England where their mother died when they were infants. They were adopted by different families. Shortly afterward one of them was brought to Oshawa. The foster parents of the other died a few months ago and she too came to Oshawa where the sisters are now employed in the offices of General Motors. They resemble each other so closely that only their most intimate friends can tell them apart. Dr. Bertha Mitchell, of the University of Chicago, has been studying their mental characteristics and preparing a report on them for that institution.

The Weather

Weather is changeable but it is not changing. It is subject to variations, but on the whole, we are getting just about the same kind on the average as they got 2,000 years ago. According to Sir Frederick Stupart, director of the meteorological service of Canada, his records show that in the past there have been winters not very different from the current one. However, there are variations in the character of the weather from year to year which not

being in any way regular, are puzzling to the weatherman. There have been years of severe winters, as in the eighties, and there have been series of mild winters. Sir Frederick is inclined to think that changes in the output of solar energy are responsible. This year the meteorological service at different points throughout Canada are being equipped with pilot balloons, in order that the velocity and character of the upper currents of the atmosphere may be studied.

Old Age

When introducing the Old Age Pensions bill Premier Bracken gave some interesting figures. For Canada the average number of persons over 70 years of age is 28 per thousand. In Manitoba the average is only 17 per thousand. It is estimated that there are 13,000 persons in Manitoba who have passed the three score and ten mark, that of these not more than half need the pension, and that the average pension paid will be two-thirds of the maximum. Those with incomes of a dollar a day or over are not eligible for the pension.

Which recalls a calculation that has been widely circulated to this effect: Take 100 men, 25 years of age, healthy and vigorous, but without means. Hunt them up at 65 and you will find that 36 have died, one is rich, three are moderately well to do, six are still supporting themselves by their work and 54 are dependent on relatives or charity. These figures have been widely used by insurance men, but it is now stated that their origin is hazy in the extreme and that census statistics prove them to be very wide of the mark. Certainly there is a wide discrepancy between them and Premier Bracken's figures for Manitoba. His estimate is that half of those 70 years of age are in receipt of \$365 or more a year. If the calculation referred to were correct, 54 out of 64 persons 65 years of age would be dependent.

Kingliness

The Dominion Government needs more land for the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Some land that would serve the purpose very well is owned

by the Booth interests. An attempt was once made to buy this land from the late J. R. Booth, the lumber king. Owing to his strong sentimental attachment to the place, however, he wanted \$1,500 an acre for it. Allowing \$300 an acre as its real value, it becomes evident that Booth sentiment was purchasable at about \$1,200 an acre. The present owners want \$600 an acre for the land, but Mr. Motherwell holds that even this is in excess of its true value.

Contrasted with the grasping tactics of the millionaire Booth interests is the action of W. R. Patterson, of Indian Head. Mr. Patterson, years ago, took up a homestead near what is now the experimental farm. He extended his holdings until he had a beautiful farm of 640 acres, with splendid buildings and equipment, worth \$100 an acre. This he has turned over to the government at the small rental of \$1,000 a year while he lives, with the provision that after his death the property will be transferred without cost to the government, for experimental purposes. An illuminating contrast!

Handling Long Stubble

Last summer a great deal of the grain about here had to be cut high and quite a bit was lodged. As a result the stubble should be burned before seeding. No one about here feels as though he could afford to buy a stubble burner.

Could you add further to the interest taken in The Guide by having different farmers give their methods by which they burned their stubble, please? I can assure you such information would be gratefully received.—E. Fowler.

I do not hold the common opinion that America is money mad. I find Americans are inspired by the romance of the struggle of great business enterprise and are faithful to the facts of success. I think you will find Americans are the most idealistic people on earth. The reason Englishmen are inclined these days to carp at Americans is because England is living in the past. Modern civilization is too fast for it. Some rather fear than accept progress. America represents progress. — Sir Phillip Gibbs at Oxford.

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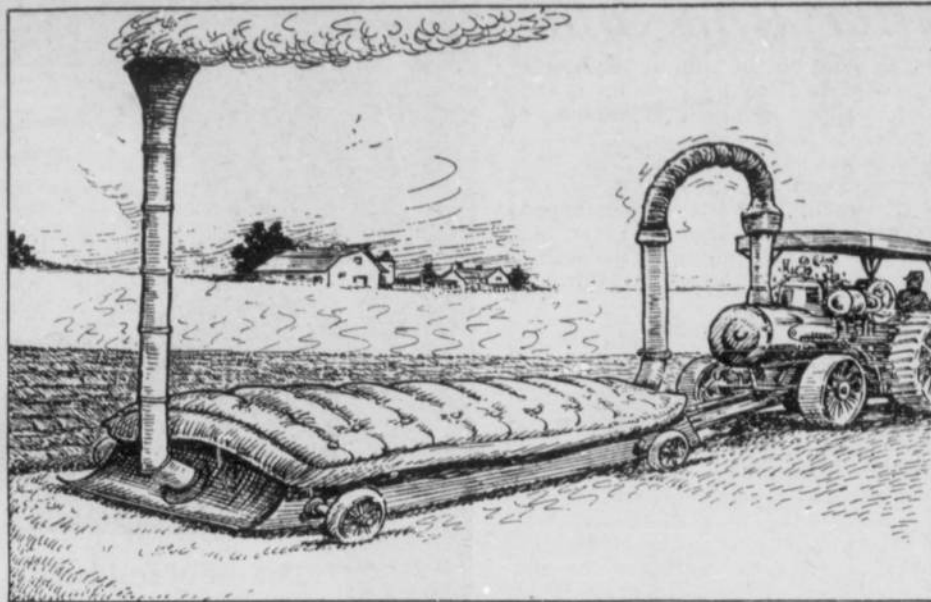
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Frost Remover and Season Lengthener he has achieved the desired results. The exhaust
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come are ripe for the harvest. It is quite possible that the wide adoption of this new
principle will extend the use of the combine to latitudes well within the Arctic Circle.

SCREENINGS

A young couple were entertaining
some of their friends when they realized
that all their plans for entertainment
had been exhausted. The situation was
becoming critical; but the young
husband had the idea of seeing who
could make the ugliest face.

The contest was agreed upon; and
after the judges were appointed, all the
guests tried and tried to make ugly
faces.

When the time came for a decision,
one of the judges walked up to one of
the women and said: "We have decided
to give the prize to you."

The guest replied: "Pardon me,
but I wasn't playing."—Western
Christian Advocate.

"How many ribs have you, John-
ny?" asked the teacher.

"I don't know, ma'am. I'm so
awful ticklish I never could count 'em."
—Buffalo Bison.

Judge—"Why did you run down
this man in broad daylight on a perfect-
ly straight stretch of road?"

Prisoner—"Your honor, my wind-
shield was almost totally obscured with
safety-first stickers."—Ohio Northern
Review.

When a wife wishes she had gone
in for a career instead of marriage, you
can bet your bottom dollar she doesn't
wish it half as much as her husband
does.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Why did you put that mud turtle
in your sister's bed?"

"Because I couldn't find any frogs."
—American Boy.

"Do all the members of your intellec-
tual advancement organization make
speeches?"

"Oh, no," answered Miss Cayenne,
"the more useful ones make the tea and
sandwiches."—Washington Star.

Afternoon Caller—"And your hus-
band has become violently religious?"

Mrs. Radonut—"I should say so.
Last Sunday he picked up the offertory
from Fort Worth, the text from Win-
nipeg, the sermon from Boston and the
doxology from San Francisco."—Life.

"I have a terrible rumbling on my
stomach. It's like a wagon going over
a bridge."

"It's most likely that truck you ate
this morning for breakfast."—Oregon
Orange Owl.

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